FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP: HAYKAL CLAIMS U.S. MIDEAST AIM TO 'ISOLATE EGYPT'

NC051000Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 5 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Former AL-AHRAM Chief Editor Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal has said that Washington's primary aim in the Middle East is to isolate Egypt. Haykal criticized all attempts to conclude a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel.

At a press conference in London yesterday, Haykal said that the U.S. aim has always been to isolate Egypt from the Arab world, because without Egypt the Americans will have an open area in which to practice their policy.

Haykal explained that Egypt will find out that it will be impossible for it to develop if it stays away from the Arab states, because the United States will never extend the kind of aid which the oil states can extend.

SUDANESE ASSEMBLY MEMBER OPPOSES CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

NC051005Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 5 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Yasin 'Umar al-Imam, member of the Sudanese People's Assembly, has urged the assembly's members to reject and condemn the Camp David agreements.

In a speech to the Sudanese People's Assembly, Al-Imam commented on the speech which President Numayri had delivered, saying: This rejection will enable us to make serious moves in the service of world liberation movements, particularly in the service of the Palestine issue and the Arab and African issues.

Deputy Yasin urged members of the Sudanese People's Assembly to shoulder their historic responsibilities in this regard, saying: We are obliged to liberate our lands, because the Camp David agreements are rejected by the Arab people.

PLO'S KHALID AL-HASAN ON AUTONOMY, JORDAN, LEBANON

LD050958Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Khalid al-Hasan, PLO Central Committee member, has expressed his absolute support for convening a conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers in preparation for an Islamic summit so that the Islamic world can play its role in liberating Jerusalem and in facing the dangers resulting from the Camp David agreements.

Khalid al-Hasan reaffirmed the PLO's rejection of the Camp David program and agreements, including the question of autonomy, which will not lead to establishment of the Palestinian state.

In a statement published today by AR-RIYADH, the Palestinian official said: If the question of autonomy was genuine, Israel should withdraw from the entire West Bank and Gaza and pull out from its settlements; this would be followed by the arrival of the United Nations to take over this territory and supervise the elections, in which the West Bank and Gaza inhabitants will determine their own destiny. Khalid al-Hasan stressed the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement which followed the Baghdad summit and called for integration of the Palestinians with Syria, Iraq and Jordan to form a base of action supported by the current Arab situation, which became clear at the Baghdad summit.

The Palestinian official denied the existence of Palestinian contact with the Egyptian Government; he also denied the existence of any contact with the U.S. Government. He declared the PLO's readiness to hold direct dialog with Washington without preconditions.

Khalid al-Hasan reaffirmed the Palestinian organizations' determination to intensify their Fedayeen activities inside the occupied Arab territories with all their capabilities and power. He said that King Husayn of Jordan has invited Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to visit Jordan and that this visit will take place at a later stage in the current Palestinian-Jordanian talks.

With regard to the situation in Lebanon, the Palestinian official reaffirmed the Palestinian revolution's concern for Lebanon's unity and stability; he confirmed the revolution's commitment to the Arab resolutions adopted in this connection, including the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference and asked that these resolutions be implemented.

'RELIABLE SOURCES' SAY PLO WILL HAVE SUBMARINE 'NEXT YEAR'

LD041131Y London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Dec 78 pp 1, 36 LD

["Our Diplomatic Staff" report: "PLO Get Submarine From Al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organisation is expected to have a submarine operating in the Mediterranean next year, according to reliable sources in the Middle East. The crew is now reported to be undergoing training with the Pakistan Navy.

The submarine, described as a medium-sized vessel, and named appropriately Fatah, was given to the PLO by the Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

It is one of a pair built for the Libyan Navy in Yugoslav shipyards and delivered last September.

The Libyans were already having difficulty in manning the two Russian-built submarines already in their possession, and were unable to provide a crew for the two new vessels.

So Colonel al-Qadhdhafi decided to hand one of them over to the PLO, which has already had substantial support from him in finance and weapons.

Karachi Training

The PLO then turned to Pakistan for assistance in training a crew and a team of frogmen. The trainees arrived in Karachi two weeks ago.

The PLO agreed with the Pakistanis that the submarine would be used only against Israeli targets, but there is an understanding that the vessel and its crew might be used for operations against Indian vessels if the Pakistan authorities wished.

The crew is believed to have been recruited from among Palestinians serving in the navies of various Arab states. There are many Palestinians with some naval experience who would be attracted by the special conditions offered in submarine service, and would welcome the opportunity of serving the Palestinian cause in that way.

Acquisition of the submarine will greatly increase the PLO's ability to strike at Israeli targets. It also puts in its hands a powerful weapon for blackmailing other governments.

President Tito of Yugoslavia is on the best of terms with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi who, like Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader, is a frequent visitor to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government does not have diplomatic relations with Israel and supports the Arabs and the PLO at international meetings.

Belgrade has also turned a blind eye to the activities of Arab terrorists who make use of Yugoslavia as a safe from the Middle East to Western Europe.

PNC CHAIRMAN AL-FAHUM MEETS WITH BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN

JN041542Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 December--Palestine National Council [PNC] Chairman Khalid al-Fahum today met with Milko Yanev Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, in the presence of the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed current developments in the Palestine question and the Middle East issue. The two sides also reiterated their rejection of the Camp David agreements and the policies of As-Sadat. Khalid al-Fahum reaffirmed that the PLO and the Palestinian people have rejected the proposed autonomy because it will further consolidate the Israeli occupation. Al-Fahum also briefed Tarabanov on the recent dialog which took place between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO. He explained the importance of this dialog as a step toward reuniting the Arab people and the Arab ranks, in resisting and confronting the capitulationist steps of the Egyptian regime.

Tarabanov reaffirmed that Bulgaria supports the PLO and insists on a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, as well as recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination, return to their homeland and establishment of their independent state.

AL-FAHUM STRESSES COOPERATION WITH JORDAN IN INTERVIEW

NC051010Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 5 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Chairman of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum has asserted the importance of coordination and cooperation between the PLO and Jordan. He said he is optimistic that current discussions between the two sides will produce positive results.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA', al-Fahum added that all groups of the Palestinian revolution have approved the political program for national unity. This program will be presented to the National Council when it convenes in Damascus in mid-January. Al-Fahum also said that he is optimistic about realizing this national unity, as it is a popular demand and a strategic aim of the Palestinian resistance movement.

DPFLP PLANS 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST PLO-JORDANIAN ACCORD

JN042014Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee is scheduled to meet today to discuss and approve the draft of the framework recently agreed upon with the Jordanian regime.

The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] has stated its complete rejection of the framework. The front added it will carry out a comprehensive national and popular campaign with other factions of the revolution to foil the draft of the framework between the PLO command and the Jordanian regime.

It is well known that the mentioned draft is inclined toward a political settlement. It also contains the PLO agreement not to carry out any military operations against the enemy from Jordanian territory, under the pretext that this will give the enemy an opportunity to attack Jordan. The draft also bans our fighters from the right of political presence and organization among the ranks of our people in Jordan.

ALF CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR GAZA VEHICLE EXPLOSION

JN041929Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] The Arab Liberation Front [ALF] issued a military communique today claiming responsibility for blowing up an enemy vehicle and killing and wounding its occupants.

The communique stated that one of the ALF fighting groups operating inside the usurped homeland planted an antivehicle landmine on 27 November on the military road leading to the Ar-Rabiyah settlement, east of Dayr al-Balah City in the Gaza Strip. The mine exploded under an enemy vehicle filled with soldiers, destroying it completely and killing and wounding the enemy soldiers.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL BEGAN MEETINGS IN DUBAYY

JN051050Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 5 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Dubayy, 5 December--The meetings of the 32d session of the Arab Economic Unity Council began here today.

During its 4 days of meetings, the council will discuss a number of topics, foremost of which are the agreement on Arab economic unity, increasing members of the Arab Common Market, and what has been achieved to this end.

The conferees will also study a joint development plan and steps taken thus far to prepare for this plan, as well as preliminary concepts formulated by the expert of the council's secretariat and Arab experts in the United Nations on a development strategy.

UAE Minister of Economy and Trade Shaykh Sultan Ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, in a speech opening the session, called on the conferees to participate in advancing the cause of joint Arab action. He affirmed his country's eagerness to intensify efforts to develop economic cooperation and economic integration among the Arab states and to guarantee their cultural and social progress.

YEMEN--PDRY

ALI NASIR ON TERRORISM, ALLIANCE WITH USSR, OTHER ISSUES

DW040952Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 4 Dec 78 pp 188-193 DW

[Adel S. Elias interview with the head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, Ali Nasir Muhammad, in Aden, date not given]

[Text] Ali Nasir: What takes a SPIEGEL correspondent to the end of the world, to Yemen? It must be something important indeed.

SPIEGEL: Exactly. We would like to know whether your country is giving shelter to the four suspected German terrorists released in Belgrade.

Ali Nasir: I am afraid you will be disappointed; the country is open to you, just say where you want to go to see for yourself that we do not give shelter to German terrorists.

SPIEGEL: But Georges Habash, chairman of the radical people's front for the liberation of Palestine, having come from Moscow, was welcomed here in this house by you. What did you discuss with him? Maybe new plane hijackings?

Ali Nasir: No. Georges Habash has become more mature and sensible. Most airplane hijackings attributable to the people's front were carried out by that damned Wadi Haddad, without the knowledge or approval of Georges Habash. Wadi Haddad is dead now, may Allah have mercy on him! Will you publish everything I say?

SPIEGEL: Everything. Tell us, please: Are you not supporting the actions of the Palestinian resistance movement outside occupied Palestine?

Ali Nasir: Why don't you ask the Palestinians, anyway?

SPIEGEL: We are here, so we are asking you.

Ali Nasir: What the Palestinians are doing is solely a matter of the Palestinians' responsibility.

SPIEGEL: To many people, Yemen is the hideout for airplane hijackers, not only for those of Palestinian nationality. Do you advocate airplane hijacking as a method of fighting?

Ali Nasir: We have stated it before, and we will repeat it here and now that we are against airplane hijackings because this method is damnable, as it only affects innocent people.

SPIEGEL: This sounds good. But can you tell us in which case you have acted accordingly?

Ali Nasir: You know, I too had my problems with air hijacking. I vividly recall the case when a Lufthansa jumbo was abducted to Athens. Robert Kennedy's son was among the passengers. At the time, I negotiated with the hijackers at the airport for nearly 8 hours to make them release the passengers. Believe me: I worked very hard to get the hostages released. To me it was one of the most difficult jobs I ever had to do.

SPIEGEL: Bonn had to pay ransom at the time, and reportedly South Yemen got half of it. Is this true?

Ali Nasir: This is not at all true. The airport had been closed. No plane was allowed to take off or land. The hijackers did not even negotiate with us on the conditions for the release of the hostages. As I said, it was a difficult job I had to cope with. Fortunately, the airplane hijacking came to an end without bloodshed.

SPIEGEL: But after the kidnapping of Berlin CDU Chief Lorenz, you accepted and gave shelter to the Baader-Meinhof terrorists who had been released under extortion. Why did you desist from arresting them and putting them on trial?

Ali Nasir: It is a good thing that you bring up this question, so that the truth will be told at long last. On the imploring requests and begging of the German Federal Government, we accepted the Germans, blackmailed into freedom, so that the Federal Government would get politician Lorenz free. We were neither told nor asked to arrest these Germans upon their arrival in Aden. And we acted accordingly.

SPIEGEL: But reportedly, you refused to arrest the German terrorists despite the request of the Federal Government.

Ali Nasir: No, that is not so. Our authorities learned about the request of the Federal Government only when the terrorists had already left the country. Besides, if the German authorities had seriously wanted the terrorists, they would not have released them. And if the German authorities had declared that these were criminals, then we would not have allowed them to come in. We did so only on the request of the Federal Government. And what gratitude did we get for that? Slander and abuse.

SPIEGEL: What about the Landshut plane of the Lufthansa a year ago? The Yemenite authorities barricaded the landing strip of the Aden airport so that the hijacked plane could not land. Why?

Ali Nasir: This measure was taken because we do not want to allow hijacked planes to land here.

SPIEGEL: But in the further course of events, the captain of the plane had to die.

Ali Nasir: The captain was not shot dead on Yemenite territory, but aboard the plane. From the tower we had told the hijacked plane quite clearly: "You may not land on our airports. We have blocked our air space." Under the valid international aviation code, the captain should have respected our decision in any case. He did not do so, but started to land his plane; we saw that on our radar screen. So we had no choice but to block our landing strip with trucks.

SPIEGEL: But this was an emergency case. For humanitarian reasons, the hijacked plane should have been allowed to land.

Ali Nasir: Oh well, you know, this is a highly complicated matter. In a similar case earlier, we allowed a hijacked plane to land here in Aden. What was the reaction in West Germany? An impudent campaign against us. We were brazenly charged with encouraging and supporting air piracy. How would you like it, anyway? In any event we are slandered and abused. This is why we decided not to allow hijacked planes on our territory anymore.

SPIEGEL: What about your assistance to West German terror organizations? How many Baader-Meinhof terrorists were here in Aden? Were they trained militarily by the Yemenite authorities, and if so, why?

Ali Nasir: We neither granted asylum to the terrorist gang you mentioned nor did we train them militarily. Our position on the issue is quite unequivocal and need not be elucidated any further.

SPIEGEL: But according to our information, quite a few violent West German criminals, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, were in your country for training under false names. Among them were Haag, Wisniewski, Ingrid Siepmann, Gabriele Kroechler-Tiedemann, Heiszler, Reinders, and Pohle.

Ali Nasir: Where did you get that? Either you are speculating to obtain information or you intend to disseminate something false about this country. We have neither given shelter to nor trained any West German terrorists.

SPIEGEL: There are testimonies on record by people of nationalities other than German who had been in such a training camp in Yemen. According to these testimonies, West Germans participated there in shooting and blasting practice, close combat training, and ballistics instruction.

Ali Nasir: I don't know where you obtain the testimonies put on record. In the event the West German police gave them to you, I can tell you this: This is false and doctored information. To make it clear once again: We are against international terrorism; it already bores us to hear these lies all the time. Honestly speaking, it makes me sick.

SPIEGEL: In the Lorenz case, you rejected any cooperation with the German federal office of criminal investigation. Why?

Ali Nasir: For a simple reason: We do not accept foreign investigations on our territory. We are a sovereign state. Would the Federal Republic be agreeable if we wanted to send our investigators to your country to carry out some investigations? What would happen then?

SPIEGEL: Is it true that your country conducted negotiations with West German lawyers, Mr Haag for example, on whether Yemen might grant asylum to a larger group of West German terrorists?

Ali Nasir: Do I really have to answer this stupid question? But I will answer it to pacify the minds of certain circles in West Germany: No, definitely not.

SPIEGEL: Do you know famous "Carlos"? He must have been to Yemen frequently.

Ali Nasir: We read about Carlos in foreign papers. We do not know him and he did not visit Yemen.

SPIEGEL: You do not know of any Cuban instructors in your country either? Or do you have any, and how many?

Ali Nasir: We have Cubans in the country who are training our militia, as well as Soviet instructors who are training our armed forces with modern arms. That is known and what about it? Why don't you ask about American trainers and instructors who are present at the military bases at our borders?

SPIEGEL: Mr President, at a summit meeting of Arab states in Damascus rejecting Mideast peace, you proposed that member states of that "steadfastness front" should all join the Warsaw Pact. How did you get that idea?

Ali Nasir: We found that a strategic alliance with socialist countries under the leadership of the Soviet Union is essential to life, in order to effectively counter the fatal alliance in this area between Zionism and Arab reaction on one hand, and U.S. imperialism on the other.

SPIEGEL: Do you really believe that an alliance with the Warsaw Pact is the only possible solution for the Arab world? Does Yemen possibly plan to join the Warsaw Pact alone?

Ali Nasir: No, we in Yemen do not now plan to become a Warsaw Pact member, nor in future either. A strategic alliance is different from membership in a pact.

SPIEGEL: Posters of your state party can be seen in the streets of Aden urging the people to feel solidarity with socialist countries: Is this the way in which the Yemenites are slowly prepared for membership in the Warsaw Pact?

Ali Nasir: It is incontestable that we in Yemen are part of the socialist international revolution movement. It does not mean though that we want to be a member of some military pact.

SPIEGEL: Officially though, you belong to the nonalined states. Now you say that you are part of the socialist international revolution movement. How is that possible, has the policy of the nonalined come to an end?

Ali Nasir: You see, the nonalined policy is very significant for many peoples, in order to achieve and preserve their freedom. You must not necessarily belong to a socialist military bloc if you want to achieve freedom. Yet the help of socialist countries is indispensable in the fight against imperialism.

SPIEGEL: The help socialist countries have given lately to Syria and Egypt was rather scanty. Syrian President Asad, for instance, answered a SPIEGEL question about receiving the desired arms from the Soviet Union: "That would be fine." Is the Soviet Union giving more generous aid to you? Are you getting something the others don't?

Ali Nasir: It is a fact confirmed by both friends and foes of the Soviet Union that Egypt was getting more economic and military aid from Moscow than any other country in the world. No great power ever helped a country so generously as the Soviet Union helped Egypt, while the United States was and still is supplying Israel with modern annihilation arms. Egypt and Syria did not get only arms from Moscow but also hundreds of factories. As regards us here in Yemen: We have excellent relations with the Soviet Union, we get full Soviet support in economic, scientific and technical fields.

SPIEGEL: And how about the military field? You are obviously getting many modern arms, but you must give something in return. It was asserted that the USSR already has a naval base in Aden and that the oil port is in the hands of the Russians. Is that correct?

Ali Nasir: No, that is incorrect. You have toured the port of Aden in a speedboat. Did you see a Soviet base?

SPIEGEL: No.

Ali Nasir: Well, we did not make a naval or any other military base available to the Soviets in Yemen or hand it over to them for a simple reason: The Soviet Union did not ask us for it. It is not interested in such a military base.

SPIEGEL: Why did you assume that a big power such as the Soviet Union is not interested in a military base in such a strategically important area?

Ali Nasir: Again for a simple reason: Because the Soviet Union has no great economic interests in that area for the protection of which it needs military bases. The imperialist states, however, led by the United States, have great military bases in that area in order to secure their oil interests.

SPIEGEL: Yemen is developing its navy and its air force with the help of the Soviet Union. What is your intention in doing this? Do you want to take over the watch at the Bab El-Mandeb Strait, the Red Sea entry?

Ali Nasir: We are interested in just one thing, maintaining peace and security in the Red Sea area.

SPIEGEL: What will happen if Israeli ships in future want to pass through the Bab el-Mandeb Strait? Will you prevent them forcefully from it as demanded by some Arab states?

Ali Nasir: They will learn in time what role Yemen will play in the global strategy of the "steadfastness front". I would like to point out in this connection though, that Democratic Yemen supports the freedom of international shipping routes, and the Yemenite Bab el-Mandeb Strait is no exception.

SPIEGEL: Ethiopia is located on the other side of the Red Sea. Yemen always supported the Eritrean Liberation Front that was fighting Addis Ababa. The Soviet Union, however, Yemen's ally, supports the Addis Ababa regime. How is that possible?

Ali Nasir: We supported the Eritrean revolutionaries against the reactionary regime of Haile Selassie. We do not favor progressive and revolutionary forces fighting and butchering each other. We are therefore urging the revolutionary forces of both sides to come to terms.

SPIEGEL: What role will be played by the Soviet Union in this connection? Is it backing that demand? The Eritrean revolution is a typical liberation movement of the Third World. It was proved, at least in this case, that the USSR has become active against such a liberation movement.

Ali Nasir: You are wrong there. We are convinced that the alliance with the Soviet Union is the significant factor in helping the Third World liberation movements to score a victory.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union is against a Mideast peace agreement aimed for by President as-Sadat. You are also against it. Why?

Ali Nasir: We are of the opinion that the Arab nation is in one of its most dangerous phases. We want to face that danger jointly. We succeeded at the Baghdad summit in creating a wide Arab basis against the defeatist policy of As-Sadat and his treason in Camp David, as well as against the fatal alliance between imperialism and Zionism.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, we thank you for this talk.

ADEN CITES YAR UNDER SECRETARY'S CONDEMNATION OF SAN'A' REGIME

ID041937Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah Sallam al-Hakimi, member of the so-called People's Constituent Assembly and under secretary of the Ministry of Information and Culture in the northern part of the homeland, has exposed the oppression, persecution and campaigns of extermination and torture being perpetrated against the masses by the San'a' regime. In an interview for the 14 OCTOBER he exposes the deteriorating political and economic conditions in the northern part of the homeland. He said this is a result of increasing external interference in the country's internal affairs. The authority of the foreign experts and advisers now exceeds that of the San'a' regime. He said the reasons for popular rejection of the San'a' regime are deterioration of the general situation and the regime's deviation from the objectives of the revolution. He affirmed that the economy in the northern part of the homeland suffers from acute inflation and that the rise in the prices of consumer goods has fluctuated from 200 to 400 percent.

Brother Abdallah Sallam al-Hakimi stressed that one of the objectives of the propaganda campaign against the progressive regime in the southern part of the homeland is to find justification for establishment of foreign military bases in the northern part of the homeland. He added that the struggle of the honorable nationalist forces has effectively contributed toward heightening the masses' consciousness and toward mobilizing their energies and creative potentials in the face of conspiracies designed to undermine the country's national sovereignty and facilitate interference in its internal affairs [words indistinct] establishing a nationalist, free democratic regime.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES RED SEA SECURITY, YAR SITUATION

JN021036Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0815 GMT 2 Dec 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 2 December--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has announced that the issue of Red Sea security is connected with the issue of the gulf security. He pointed out that the relationship between the two issues is based not only on the unity of national affiliation among the Red Sea littoral countries, but also on pan-Arab interests, since the Bab el-Mandeb Strait represents the southern gate of the gulf area and the Red Sea represents one of the two shipping routes to and from the Arab Gulf states.

In an exclusive interview with the GULF NEWS AGENCY, the YAR president explained that his country is working hard to keep the Red Sea free of international struggle and also to keep its straits and waters open to peaceful shipping.

The YAR president declined to reveal the name of the country behind the abortive coup attempt which took place in the YAR on 15 October. He said that the plotters' confessions had proved that they had received money and arms from a foreign side and that they had agreed with this side to carry out their attempt. The YAR president said, however, that the attempt was completely wiped out in 45 minutes.

In reply to a question about the outcome of the investigation into the assassination of late President al-Hamadi, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said that the failure of the committee in charge of the investigation to reveal the identity of the perpetrators of the operation is due to subsequent events in our country. Nevertheless, the clear responsibility of the Aden rulers for the assassination of late President al-Ghashmi makes us believe that the Aden rulers are also responsible for the assassination of President al-Hamadi.

The YAR president pointed out that his country has always stressed the need to solve the Eritrean-Ethiopian dispute by peaceful and equitable means.

He stressed that his country does not support the Camp David agreements. However, he added: We refuse to support the call to isolate Egypt. We did not adopt this position because Egypt applied pressure to us, but because we are aware that the isolation of Egypt is not in the Arab people's interests. He pointed out that every Arab country has the right to express its own opinion on the domestic level, as long as this remains within the framework of pan-Arab interests.

The YAR president expressed the hope that Egypt will not sign any peace treaty with Israel unless Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab territories and unless an independent Palestinian state is set up in accordance with Resolution 242. The YAR president said that the Baghdad conference resolutions stressed the need to implement this resolution.

The YAR president expressed his fears that boycotting Egypt might motivate it to grant extensive concessions to Israel at the expense of the Palestinians and the Arab countries bordering on the Zionist enemy.

Speaking about the massing of Yemeni troops on the PDRY border, the YAR president said such reports are baseless. He pointed out that his country is against fratricide and will not export troubles to the Aden rulers despite the fact that they export the tools of sabotage and conspiracy. He added: Although we have here hundreds of thousands of our brothers from the south who are against the Aden regime, we refuse to allow them to move against the regime there. This is because of our eagerness not to escalate differences and our desire to prevent bloodshed among the Yemeni people.

Discussing the YAR's request to the Arab League to dispatch a mission to investigate the issue of troop massing by the two sides, the YAR president said that the mission has not yet arrived, because the other side has not approved such a mission and because the Arab League is engaged with other issues. He stressed that the YAR's request regarding this mission is still valid.

Asked whether there is any thought of forming a new government in the YAR, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said that the present government under 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani is performing its duties efficiently. He denied that there is any intention to form a new government at present.

The YAR president said: The first 5-year plan for economic and social development that is being successfully implemented in Yemen resulted from our belief in the principle of planning. In this regard, we depend first on our potentials and intrinsic capabilities and, second, on the assistance of our brothers and friends. He pointed out that the goal of this plan is to raise the level of self-reliance.

He said that what has been implemented during the first and second years of the plan is in accordance with the plan's requirements. It has even gone beyond what was planned in certain fields.

The YAR president said that if the YAR proceeds on the same road, it will eventually become one of the more developed and advanced countries in the Arab homeland and the Third World.

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR TO BAHRAIN--Manama, 4 December--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, today received Tunisian Ambassador to Bahrain Abderrazak Chatta, who presented his credentials. The presentation of credentials ceremony was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and head of the Amir's office Yusuf Rahman ad-Dawsari. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0855 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN]

SAUDI AMBASSADOR TO YAR--San'a', 3 Dec 78 SNA--Shaykh Tirad al-Harithi, new Saudi ambassador to the YAR, arrived in San'a' today. He will hand his credentials to Foreign Minister al-Asnaj before presenting them to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Shaykh Tirad voiced hope over further strengthening of Saudi-Yemeni relations. [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD]

CAIRO MEDIA REPORTS ON INCIDENT AT BULGARIAN EMBASSY

Embassy Guard Arrested

LD050144Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2335 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 December--The security authorities this evening arrested the accused Bulgarian national (Aleksandr Trimanov) who opened fire in order to terrorize Egyptians who were protesting against the acts of the Bulgarian Embassy's staff in Cairo with regard to Mrs 'Inayat Ahmad Hasan, wife of Dr Fu'ad Tahir, under secretary of the Ministry of Electricity, and her two daughters 2 days ago. It appears that the accused does not enjoy diplomatic immunity since he is employed as an embassy guard.

He has been referred to the prosecution for interrogation with regard to the charges leveled against him. The security authorities have also seized two pistols, a rifle, a machinegun, and a number of bullets which the embassy staff tried to throw out of one of the windows on the third floor in the embassy's garden in Az-Zamalek.

The embassy was evacuated at the request of the ambassador who together with his wife and all members of the embassy packed their bags and drove their cars to another embassy headquarters in Ad-Duqqi.

Smoke was seen coming from one of the windows on the third floor of the embassy indicating that they have burned certain documents and films in their possession.

The Bulgarian ambassador made a number of telephone calls, probably to the Soviet ambassador. The Russian consul arrived at the Belgian Embassy and talked with the Bulgarian ambassador.

Shooting Violates International Law

LD050146Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0003 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 December--An official spokesman of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said that yesterday's behavior by members of the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo, who opened fire on Egyptians, was contrary to the general basis of international law and the provisions of the Vienna agreements for diplomatic privileges and immunity. Their behavior is considered a flagrant violation of diplomatic practice.

Sofia Recalls Envoy

NC051023Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Dec 78 NC

[Text] The Bulgarian news agency reports that the Bulgarian Government has recalled its embassy staff in Cairo and asked the Egyptian ambassador and the Egyptian Embassy staff in Sofia to leave the country in 3 days.

The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in which it attempted to justify the incident in which some of the employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo attacked an Egyptian woman and her daughter.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI ADDRESSES 2D FIELD ARMY

NC041815Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1644 GMT 4 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Ismailia, 4 December--Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production, has announced that the Washington peace negotiations are basically aimed at achieving a comprehensive and just solution of the Palestine issue, as stipulated by the two Camp David agreements, and at achieving Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

He affirmed that the negotiations began on 12 November and have not stopped up to this moment. At the negotiations 90 percent of the topics and issues related to the peace process have been resolved. He said: "However, this does not mean that the remaining portion is less important than what has been achieved. This is because every part and details of the peace agreement is of the same importance and they all form an integral whole."

The above statements are included in a speech which Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali made at his first meeting with the commanders, officers and men of the 2d Field Army. The meeting was attended by Maj Gen 'Abd Rabbuh an-Nabi Hafiz, commander of the 2d Army; Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah, chief of the Operations Department; Maj Gen Fu'ad 'Aziz Ghali, chief of the Logistics Department; and senior commanders.

The commander in chief of the armed forces also affirmed that it is imperative that the peace achieved through the agreement be a real and sound peace. It is also imperative that this peace bring justice, security and stability for all the peoples of the area, preserve national sovereignty, restore Egypt's full sovereignty over Sinai. and restore to the Palestinians their right to live.

He said: "While moving toward peace, Egypt is fully aware of its Arab responsibility, and it has no need of a guardian to make it realize its responsibility. This is because Egypt, as the result of its ancient civilization and its size in the area, knows its responsibility. Egypt is also a pioneer in war, just as it is a pioneer of peace." He emphasized that we will never abandon our Arab commitments.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali added: "We fully hope that the rejectionists will conduct another study of the agreements that open the door to peace, security and stability in the area and which conform with the goals and strategies of the Arab states in the area. Furthermore, perhaps the opportunity Egypt has provided for the achievement of these objectives is the most important opportunity and it might be the last one."

The defense minister then affirmed his conviction that the armed forces, when peace is stabilized, will perform their role and tasks which insure the defense of the homeland in all directions and at all times. He said: "The peace process will shoulder the armed forces with burdens which are no less heavy than those of the phase of war and the preparations for such a phase."

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: It is imperative for us to understand the dangers that surround us. We are also aware of the extent of the Soviet penetration in the areas surrounding us. This calls for total vigilance on our part. It also calls on us to consider the makeup of the armed forces in the coming phase. It is imperative for these forces to be capable of moving in all directions. They should also be strong in men, firepower and morale so that they can deter aggression from any direction.

The defense minister pointed out that we are now moving from a state of war to a state of defense, not a state of peace, because a state of peace might mean a reduction of forces to the minimum. We will continue to develop the armed forces so that we will remain capable of moving to perform our tasks at all times and places. It is also imperative to raise the standards of our men as far as performance, training and armament are concerned.

He emphasized that the development and improvement of weapons will encompass all the services of the armed forces, be they naval, air, ground or air defense services.

The defense minister said that the implementation of the 5-year plan for the armed forces, which is expected to be completed in 1980, is progressing well. This progress is being fostered by the policy of diversification of the sources of arms, which was announced by President Anwar as-Sadat. This policy has indeed resulted in improving the quality of some types of weapons so that these weapons can meet the present requirements of the armed forces.

Continuing, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that at the end of the armed forces 5-year plan, another 5-year plan must be adopted to cover what could not be implemented in the first plan, and to continue to develop the armed forces. He said: Soon the United States will be one of the states helping to raise the combat efficiency of the armed forces and their armament. Referring in this respect to the American F-5 deal with Egypt, he said: They are considered a beginning, in addition to other aspects, such as air defense and the navy.

On the role of military production in the coming stage, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that there is a projected increase in this field whereby production will increase by 21 percent during this year and the next. This increase is in addition to contracts concluded between the Arab Organization for Industrialization and other companies, foremost of which is the one for the production of the antitank Swingfire missiles and helicopters. Moreover, the Jeep assembly plant, which has started production, will be officially inaugurated the middle of next month.

Referring to the Washington talks, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that under the first Camp David agreement on the framework for peace, all the problems arising from Israel's occupation of territories in 1967 will be settled. This requires the conclusion of peace agreements between Israel and the Palestinians, between Israel and Syria regarding the Golan Heights and between Israel and Jordan regarding the West Bank.

He also noted that the second agreement regarding Sinai provides for the liberation of Sinai. He said it was necessary to hold negotiations regarding the Sinai agreement on this basis and that the spirit of Camp David should prevail, in the sense what we are not seeking a separate agreement or a partial solution; otherwise we would be violating the Camp David agreements, which envisage a comprehensive and just solution of the problem.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that from the beginning the Egyptian negotiator was aiming at a comprehensive solution of the problem. Had the issue been only Sinai, everything would have ended within 2 or 3 weeks at the most; however, the comprehensive solution is the goal.

The defense minister explained why the conflict is being solved by peaceful means. He recalled the achievements of the October 1973 war, during which the Egyptian Armed Forces waged their most glorious battles, scored victory and upset all plans aimed at freezing the situation in the area and maintaining the state of no peace, no war. He said that that war stimulated the situation and induced international society to call for a just and comprehensive solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and for ending the Israeli occupation and restoring the usurped rights of the Palestinian people.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that attempts were made after the October War to erase the gains of that war; however, political leader President Anwar as-Sadat displayed his skill when he embarked on his initiative last November. He thus prepared the atmosphere for solving the conflict by peaceful means. He embarked on this initiative after our armed forces scored victory in October 1973.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the United States had played a prominent role in solving the issue when it called for the Camp David conference.

He said that in light of UN Resolutions Nos 242 and 338 and through their implementation, the following will be achieved:

1. A comprehensive, just and viable peaceful settlement in the area.

2. Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the restoration of full Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai.

3. Full self-rule for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip over a transitional period. This will be done in accordance with negotiations in which the representatives of the Palestinian people will participate. These negotiations will be aimed at enabling these people to exercise their legitimate rights.

The defense minister said that if these objectives can be met through a peaceful settlement, would it be logical and rational for us to wage war with all the horrors, dangers and victims it involves? He said: We fought with utmost courage when fighting was the sole course. We would not have been able to enter into these negotiations had we not triumphed. As armed forces, we always stand prepared to perform our combat tasks at any time and in any place in defense of our sacred land.

He pointed out that the military part of the discussions has had a special importance to us, because it includes Israel's total withdrawal from Sinai in two phases. The first phase involves withdrawal to a line extending from east of Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad. Withdrawal to this line will be completed within a period of from 3 to 9 months in accordance with the Camp David agreement. The second phase includes withdrawal from Ra's Muhammad up to the international border with Palestine under the Mandate. This withdrawal will take place over 2 to 3 years. This period was set so that substitute airports can be built for Israel in the Negev at the expense of the United States.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that all points regarding the armed forces have been made in the two Camp David agreements and in the Washington discussions, adding that there are no restrictions on the engineering equipment for these forces in any position.

Concerning the political part of the Washington negotiations, the defense minister said that the United States is playing the role of full partner in the discussions and in bringing the views of the two sides closer.

Pointing to Egypt's reservations about some articles of the agreement, particularly Article 6, he said: The importance of this treaty lies in the fact that it emphasizes--the inviolability of Egypt's sovereignty over its territory; the need for maintaining a comprehensive settlement and not giving Israel precedence over any other state; Egypt's obligations toward the Arab states; and the validity of the joint (?Arab defense) agreement. He referred to Articles 103 and 51 of the UN Charter, which stipulate that each state has the right to conclude a treaty for its own defense, whether in bilateral or collective agreements.

He pointed out that when the negotiations began in Washington, Egypt's demands included one which asked that a provision be inserted in the body of the treaty on the subject of the transfer of authority to self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This demand was made in view of the link existing between us and Gaza, because a large number of Gaza residents live in Egyptian cities, in addition to the Palestinians who are studying in the Egyptian universities. He said that as far as Egypt is concerned, Gaza had a special status prior to 1967, just as was the case between the West Bank and Jordan. The comprehensive settlement is, therefore, imperative. If the Palestinians will not enter into the negotiations on the West Bank, we will play a more effective role in Gaza in order to induce the Palestinians there to participate.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali spoke of the role of the armed forces in assisting the civilian organs. He said that this assistance is aimed at easing the sufferings of the citizens. Next year, he added, the armed forces will build 500,000 meters of roads in Cairo in addition to participating with the Ministry of Transport in preventing traffic jams in the areas of Shubra, Nasr Town, Heliopolis and Qalyub, which are considered densely populated residential areas as well as important industrial areas.

He pointed out that when peace is achieved, there will be a redeployment of the armed forces. This redeployment will entail a new plan for housing and utilities and for solving individual problems.

At the end of the meeting, the defense minister stressed his confidence that all members of the armed forces are discharging their duties and meeting their obligations in order to perform the tasks they are assigned. He added that every individual is responsible to the nation for the equipment with which he is provided and for preserving it at the highest combat efficiency level. He said: I invoke God to achieve at your hands the requisites of peace, just as he achieved at your hands the requisites of war.

At the outset of the meeting, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali welcomed the commanders, officers and men. He said: I take pleasure in meeting you today for the first time after I have been honored with my appointment as commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister. I am proud of this confidence in my capacity as a member of the armed forces in which I have spent 36 years, a period which was interrupted only when I was the chief of the general intelligence.

He said: Circumstances dictated that I head the delegation which went to Washington for the peace discussions, which delayed my coming here to meet you. I wanted to hold this meeting as soon as I was appointed, in my capacity as a soldier and because I had spent with you all the periods of training and combat in the various battles. The last battle was that of 1973. In that battle, I sensed the valor of the Egyptian soldier, his faith in his homeland and principles and his belief that his land is sacred and inviolable. I also felt that the Egyptian soldier does not foresake his honor or abandon his arms and principles. This is why I have been proud and honored by my return to the armed forces.

He said that perhaps the principal subject that is now preoccupying you in the armed forces is the subject of the peace negotiations, although there are important matters about which I want to talk to you, particularly the future of the armed forces and the tasks with which they might be assigned, either in peace or in war. When the defense minister ended his speech, he answered questions by the commanders and the soldiers about the current situation.

MENA: SAUDIS TO FINANCE EGYPTIAN PURCHASE OF F-5'S

NC0507547Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 5 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 December--Asked about reports of the freezing the U.S. F-5 deal with Egypt--which the U.S. Congress has approved--a responsible source said: Saudi Arabia has agreed to finance this transaction. The rumors about increasing the price of the aircraft followed the modifications made in accordance with the instructions of Egyptian experts. The price of the entire transaction is actually less than what Saudi Arabia was originally prepared to pay.

The source added that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has committed itself to pay the annual amount of aid scheduled for Egypt. The source also said that Kuwait has recently cabled to Egypt its agreement and commitment to pay its share of aid to Egypt.

The UAE and Qatar had previously announced their agreement to continue this aid.

KHALIL TALKS TO NEWSMEN BEFORE LEAVING WASHINGTON

NC0421417Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Before leaving Washington tonight, Dr Mustafa Khalil stated that his mission in the U.S. capital was to deliver President as-Sadat's letter to President Carter.

His excellency was asked whether the mission had more objectives. He said: I remained in Washington to elucidate the Egyptian viewpoint and to answer any queries concerning His Excellency the president's speech.

Asked about his trip to Europe, he said: The itinerary remains unchanged, although the dates set for some visits have been shortened.

His excellency was asked whether there will be an opportunity to hold peripheral discussions on the peace talks during his visit to Europe, since Moshe Dayan will be on a visit to Switzerland, and Cyrus Vance will be in Brussels within a few days. Dr Mustafa Khalil answered: This has not yet been decided.

His excellency answered the questions asked by newsmen who surrounded him when he emerged from the Madison Hotel. To a question about the next step in the talks, he said: This depends on the Israeli reply, which the U.S. Government will receive tomorrow.

He was asked whether the talks will be resumed in Washington. He said: I hope so.

Concluding his statement, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: I want to affirm that Egypt insists on peace and that it is making great efforts to achieve peace within the framework of the Camp David agreements.

Dr Mustafa Khalil met this evening in his suite at the Madison Hotel in Washington with roving U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton and with Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Saunders. The meeting lasted an hour.

Dr Mustafa Khalil then met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. After the 40-minute meeting, Mr Vance made an exclusive statement to the radio correspondent in which he announced that he and Dr Mustafa Khalil had discussed the clarifications of Egypt's position on the Washington discussions. Mr Vance described his discussions with Dr Mustafa Khalil as having been constructive. He said: We are now waiting for the Israeli Government's reply.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED FOLLOWING TURKISH PREMIER'S VISIT

JN0415102Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 December--Iraq and Turkey have reaffirmed their strong support for the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. In a joint statement issued today on Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's visit to Iraq, which ended yesterday, the two countries reviewed their support for the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as their support for the national liberation movements in Africa. The joint statement also referred to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's meeting with Mr Bulent Ecevit.

Referring to the discussions held between Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, and Mr Bulent Ecevit the statement clarified that these discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendship, amity and mutual understanding compatible with the spirit of neighborliness and the fraternal, historic and cultural relations existing between the two countries. The statement added that the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged viewpoints on current international problems of common interest.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the continued progress of their bilateral relations. They expressed their desire to further develop deepen and consolidate the bonds of friendship between them in the interests of the two people In realization of these objectives, the two sides will use means to expand cooperation between them in the economic, trade, technical, cultural and other fields.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of trade, economic and technical relations between them. The joint statement said that in order to intensify this cooperation, the two sides agreed on the necessity of continuing to exert efforts and exchange viewpoints to coordinate the implementation of their development plans and annual programs, as well as to exchange experts and information regarding these plans and programs in the interests of the two countries.

The two sides agreed to continue their cooperation and joint efforts to enhance the efficiency of the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipeline and operate it at maximum capacity. They also agreed on the need to expand the volume of trade and diversify exports to facilitate transport between the two countries, including transport through Turkish ports and railways. They further agreed on the implementation of the agreements concluded between the two countries regarding transport from one country to another as well as through the territories of the two countries.

The two sides agreed that the experts of both countries will hold meetings later to formulate practical measures to implement the decisions mentioned in the statement. During the visit the program for scientific and cultural cooperation between Iraq and Turkey for 1978-1979 and 1979-1980 was signed.

On discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides reiterated their strong conviction that just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. The two sides expressed their firm support for the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The statement reported that Mr Bulent Ecevit explained recent developments in the Cyprus issue and Greek-Turkish relations and also the Turkish Government views on these issues. The two sides expressed the opinion that the Cyprus problem should be solved on the basis of the legitimate rights of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities through negotiations on equal bases between representatives from the two communities.

The two sides affirmed their joint stand on the backing of the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racial segregation and racial discrimination and also their support for the national liberation movements in Africa. The two sides showed great concern over the problems of the developing countries and stressed that the situation in the developing countries continues to deteriorate. The two sides announced that "it is time for efforts to be intensified to establish a more just international economic order." In this regard the two sides particularly stressed the need to implement the resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly in its special session on the new international economic order. They expressed full support for the United Nations and for the principles embodied in its charter.

The two sides reiterated the importance of and the need for continued contacts between the two countries on all levels so as to further promote the relations between them.

Mr Ecevit extended an invitation to Mr Saddam Husayn to pay an official visit to Turkey. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

PRC'S CHI PENG-FEI LEAVES; PRESS STATEMENT REPORTED

JN041038Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 December--Chi Peng-fei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, left Baghdad this morning after a week-long visit to Iraq. During his visit, the PRC official held talks with Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf on ways to develop bilateral relations betwen Iraq and the PRC, and international issues of common concern. He also met with President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn.

Before his departure Chi Peng-fei made a statement, stressing that the PRC supports the just struggle being waged by the Arab people, and the Palestinian people in particular, to regain their occupied land and national rights.

Chi Peng-fei praised Iraq's pan-Arab and international policy. He said Iraq, which is struggling against imperialist and colonialist schemes and adheres to the nonalined policy, is striving to strengthen solidarity with the Third World and is firmly struggling to regain the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights and the usurped Arab land.

In a press statement on Chi Peng-fei's visit, Iraq and the PRC expressed their determination to exert further efforts to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

Referring to President al-Bakr's reception of Chi Peng-fei, the statement said that during the meeting they exchanged views in an atmosphere of friendship and amity on relations of cooperation and friendship linking the two countries.

The statement also referred to Saddam Husayn's meeting with the PRC official and said that the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and ways of developing them.

The statement said that Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf's talks with Chi Peng-fei dealt with international issues of common concern, bilateral relations and ways to bolster relations of friendship and cooperation.

The statement said that the two sides noted with satisfaction the developing relations between them. They expressed their determination to exert more efforts to strengthen the friendly relations between the two governments and peoples. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results that have been achieved by Chi Peng-fei's visit. They stressed that the visit will seriously contribute to further strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

AR-RA'Y PUBLISHES SECRET CLAUSES OF CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

JN0510319Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Dec 78 p 12 JN

[Text of secret clauses of the Camp David agreements, republished from the Paris-based magazine AFRIQUE ET ASIE--date note given]

[Text] The U.S. Air Force will provide Israel with air cover in case of a new war between Israel and one or all of the countries of the steadfastness front. If the Soviet Union threatens to interfere on the side of these countries, Washington will place its forces in a state of alert and will be ready to risk confrontation with Moscow.

The U.S. Government agrees to exercise its influence to prevent arms shipments from the West reaching any Arab country which is actively opposing the Camp David agreements.

During the next 5 years, that it, the transition period to determine the fate of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the U.S. Government will provide Israel with loans up to $5 billion. In addition, the Israeli Armed Forces will be provided with very sophisticated weapons including planes and rockets not yet received by the majority of NATO countries. Naturally, Congress must approve these commitments.

The United States will attempt to convince its Western allies to support the Camp David agreements. As concerns a number of Third World countries, the United States will encourage them to restore relations with Israel, which were severed during the wars of 1956, 1967, and 1973.

Negotiations will continue between the United States and Israel to conclude a mutual defense pact. The pact will be concluded if possible within 3 years and before 1983 for sure. This pact will make the U.S. guarantee of Israel's security official.

Necessary measures will be laid down for estsblishing cooperation to liquidate radical elements in the PLO and to transform it into a peaceful organization. Negotiations will be held to conclude an agreement authorizing a large number of U.S. military technicians and advisers, up to 5,000 men, to help in organizing and training the Egyptian Armed Forces.

U.S. military protection will be provided to Egypt in case it enters a war with one of its neighbors. In case of war with Libya, the Egyptians can rely on an American interference on their side. To prevent establishment of a strong alliance among its Arab opponents, Egypt will receive U.S. support to foment regional struggles and reduce pressure on President as-Sadat.

The U.S. administration will exercise all possible pressures on moderate Arabs to win their support for the Camp David agreements or at least for the separate peace between Egypt and Israel. Washington also commits itself to convincing Arab oil countries to continue providing Egypt with financial aid, which today totals $2 billion from Saudi Arabia and another $2 billion from the Arab Emirates per year.

The Egyptian Army will be provided with new modern weapons to insure its defense capabilities and provide it with the opportunity to interfere in Third World countries threatened by the danger of internal sabotage or international communism.

Cooperation between Egyptian and U.S. intelligence services will be strengthened. This will allow As-Sadat to get regular information on world and regional events and on facts that might influence his policy.

A plan similar to the Marshal Plan will be set up to provide Egypt with U.S. and European financial and economic assistance. This plan will be worth several billions dollars during the next 5 years.

A system for political and military consultations will be set up between the two countries, to enable them to face any activity carried out or raised by the steadfastness front or any member country of the front. Necessary measures will be laid down for the establishment of a realistic military alliance following Israel's evacuation of Sinai. The framework for such measures will be formulated before that.

In case a conflict takes place between Israel and one or more Arab countries, Egypt will not interfere against Israel. In addition, the As-Sadat government will help the Israelis pinpoint terrorist bases, wherever they may be located, to enable the Israelis to liquidate them.

Intelligence services in the two countries will set up a system to exchange information related to their security. Contacts will be held in eight capitals; four in Europe, two in Asia, one in the Americas, and another in Africa. The two countries will carry out joint efforts to force Syria to evacuate Lebanon within a 12-month period.

Egypt will stop insisting that the PLO assume a role in determining the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. To insure friendly ties between the two countries' armies, a program for exchange of lengthy visits among Israeli and Egyptian officers will be formulated following initiation of the diplomatic missions' work.

KING HUSAYN TO TOUR EUROPE 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

JN0507427 Amman AR'RA'Y in Arabic 5 Dec 78 p 13 JN

[Text] Amman, exclusive for AR'RA'Y--It has been learned from official sources that His Majesty King Husayn will tour several European states in the next few days to explain basic principles of the Jordanian stand and the Arab viewpoint toward developments in the current Arab situation, particularly after the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. This tour comes after the official visit which his majesty paid to the FRG.

MORE ON U.S. SENATOR BYRD'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Prince Hasan

JN0412317 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] This morning at the Royal Scientific Society, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan received Senator Robert Byrd, majority leader at the U.S. Senate and President Carter's envoy, and the official delegation accompanying him.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan briefed Senator Byrd and his delegation on Jordan's constant toward the Camp David agreements and Jordan's insistence on the need to reach a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem guaranteeing a just peace to all sides, including the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination.

High Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan explained Jordan's economic position in the area and its comprehensive development plans, as well as its participation in developing its resources and those of the neighboring area, through trained and efficient Jordanian manpower.

Senator Byrd replied in an address, affirming that his country is determined to reach a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Amman and the director general of the Royal Scientific Society. The U.S. senator and accompanying delegation had heard a briefing from Dr Albert Butrus, director general of the Royal Scientific Society, on the history of the society, goals, activities, and advanced scientific services that the society offers to Jordanian society and its public and private institutions.

Husayn Outlines Views

JN0419O4Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] At his reception of Senator Robert Byrd, the U.S. President's envoy to several area capitals, His Majesty King Husayn stressed the need for a clear road to a just settlement based on total Israeli withdrawal, guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and restoration of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem.

Despite the message of peace brought by Senator Byrd, his confirmation of Jordan's basic role in the peace process and President Carter's certain and sincere commitment to a comprehensive settlement brought about by following up the Egyptian-Israeli reconciliation [sulh] treaty with agreement, which will bring about a comprehensive settlement on all fronts, His Majesty King Husayn affirmed that Jordan, which believes in a just settlement based on the sound principles of a just and lasting peace, does not consider the Camp David agreements a sound basis for a just peace.

In his administration's opinion of current developments, the U.S. President may be right in his assessment of the current situation and his conviction of the need to bring about a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis through the Camp David agreements, based on U.S. interests and commitments. However, in Jordan's opinion, this viewpoint is not considered sufficient to bring about a just and comprehensive peace, because the premises of such a peace are radically different from the premises of the principled Jordanian stand.

The resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad consolidated Jordan's stand, based on commitment to a just peace founded on sound principles that are indispensable for realizing a real peace, capable of surviving in coming years. Nevertheless, Amman's and Washington's disagreement in their assessment of a solution to the Middle East conflict and their future visualizations do not mean, in Jordan's opinion, closure of the door to peace. Rather, it means continuing to deepen the Jordanian-U.S. dialog with an open heart and paving the way for a just settlement, which Israel continues to impede and obstruct.

The problem is not that of disagreement between Jordan and the United States on the principles and bases of a just and comprehensive peace. It is not a problem of Jordan's confidence or lack thereof in the U.S. administration. It is a problem of Israel's inflexible stands, which are trying to channel every agreement reached in vavor of its aggressive and expansionist designs in the area.

As Senator Byrd has said, Jordan's role in the peace process is essential; however, not on the basis of the Camp David agreements, which ignored the basic principles for bringing about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Hence, President Carter's definite and sincere commitment to a comprehensive settlement should be translated into genuine guarantees through Israel's recognition of the principles of a peace based on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, headed by Arab Jerusalem, and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to return and free national self-determination on their soil.

Thus, we meet with U.S. efforts on the road to a comprehensive settlement, provided that Israel adheres completely to the basic principles of peace and the UN resolutions pertaining to settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Byrd Leaves Amman, Comments

JN041537Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 4 December--Senator Robert Byrd, Democratic majority leader in the U.S. Senate and U.S. President Jimmy Carter's envoy, left Amman for Syria this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and several senior officials, and held talks on the latest Middle East developments.

In a statement given reporters at Amman airport, Senator Byrd said: I met with His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and was briefed on the Jordanian stand regarding the Middle East situation. I also explained my mission, as the U.S. President's envoy, for realization of peace in the area. I clarified the U.S. President's desire and determination to establish a comprehensive peace in the area, backed by the U.S. people and Congress.

Senator Byrd referred to the friendship existing between Jordan and the United States. He said that President Jimmy Carter is looking forward to His Majesty King Husayn's U.S. visit at the beginning of 1979. He added that he will convey to President Carter the views of the countries he visited regarding the Middle East situation.

Senator Byrd praised the economic progress brought about by Jordan in the agricultural and economic fields through organized planning, which has benefited both the Jordanian people and the entire region.

BRIEFS

BRITISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Amman, 4 December--A British economic delegation, consisting of nine members, arrived in Amman yesterday evening for an official visit to Jordan, during which the delegation will have talks with Jordanian officials in various financial, economic and planning sectors, with the aim of developing financial and economic cooperation between Jordan and Britain and establishing joint projects. During its 5-day visit, the delegation will meet with several Jordanian industrialists and will visit several Jordanian industrial establishments. The delegation was met at the airport by Ghazi Diyab, director of economic cooperation at the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Commerce; and Fawzi Zabanah, director of public relations at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; and the British charge d'affaires in Amman and the embassy staff. [Amman JNA in Arabic 0932 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN]

AMBASSADOR TO GDR--Bucharest, 2 December--Marwan Dudin, Jordanian ambassador to Romania, yesterday presented his credentials to GDR President Erich Honecker as a nonresident ambassador of Jordan to the GDR. Ambassador Dudin extended from His Majesty King Husayn greetings and wishes for continuous good health to President Honecker, and wishes for progress and prosperity to the GDR people. [Text] [Amman JNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 2 Dec 78 JN]

FOUR WOUNDED IN SNIPING INCIDENTS 4 DEC

NC041248Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 4 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Sniping and infiltration attempts took place today on the Chevrolet, Al-Matahin, Sannin, and Al-Barid axes in the southern suburb. As a result of intermittent but intensive gunfire, four people were wounded and the traditional roads, particularly in the Chevrolet area, have become unsafe.

Shooting reportedly began when armed soldiers tried to move sandbags and their barricades forward, thus disturbing the security situation and making the roads unsafe for traffic.

ADF Statement

NC041735Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Dec 78 NC

[4 December statement by Arab Deterrent Forces]

[Text] Following the diligent efforts to consolidate the cease-fire and open the main roads in the capital's southeastern suburb, the new Jisr al-Basha Road which is situated in the Chevrolet area was opened on 1 December 1978 and traffic gradually started to return to normal. This situation continued until 0630, 4 December 1978. At that time, the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) were conducting a changeover of their forces in Sinn al-Fil and were making heavy use of the old Jisr al-Basha Road in the process. They were surprised by militiamen who were using burned cars to block the entrance to the Furn ash-Shubbak traffic circle. Thus, these men were cutting off the main road. There were also large groups of armed men who suddenly began sniping at citizens passing by and at the ADF centers in the Chevrolet area. These activities prompted the security forces and the military police attached to the ADF to cut off the road in the Al-Hazimiyah area out of concern for the citizens' safety. In spite of these incidents, the ADF completely adhered to their cease-fire orders, while their units continued the changeover operations along the other roads. The sniping injured four citizens, whose identity is still not known.

OIL DIRECTORATE DENIES SHORTFALL IN GASOLINE SUPPLIES

NC050756Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Information received from Tripoli town indicates that work is proceeding normally at the oil installations and that efforts are still being made to meet local consumption needs for gasoline. The Oil Directorate has strongly denied rumors about a deficiency in gasoline supplies.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL SAYS ECONOMIC SECTORS WILL BE REBUILT

NC050746Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Dec 78 NC

[Excerpt] The Arab League Development Center team which includes Dr Haydar Tarabishi, Dr Walid ash-Sharif and Dr 'Abd al-Fattah Mir'ashli, has held contacts and meetings with government and private bodies to learn the requirements of various economic and production sectors in Lebanon in the wake of the incidents which have seriously damaged the country's principal utilities.

By its contacts and meetings, the team aimed at submitting a report to the Arab League secretary general who, in turn, will submit it to the Arab finance ministers' meeting scheduled to be held in February.

Before leaving yesterday evening, Dr Tarabishi said that despite the size of the losses and the damage caused to the economic sectors in Lebanon, he is very optimistic about their being rebuilt.

ARMY COMMANDER LEAVES FOR FRANCE

NC041250Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 4 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Army commander Gen Victor Khuri left for Paris today on a visit described by certain circles as private. However, it is connected with the completion of the arrangements for the supply of arms to the Lebanese Army and signing the agreement in this respect.

VATICAN DELEGATION TO VISIT 6 DECEMBER

NC041055Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Dec 78 NC

[Text] The Lebanese Embassy at the Vatican today informed the Foreign Ministry that a Vatican delegation led by Cardinal (Paulo Brittoli) will arrive in Beirut on 6 December on an official mission of His Holiness Pope John Paul II. The Vatican delegation will meet with senior Lebanese officials, including President Sarkis, on Thursday.

SHAM'UN TALKS ABOUT LEBANESE EXPATRIATES IN U.S.

NC011552Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 1 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on reports that President Ilyas Sarkis is expected to make a visit to the United States, former President Camille Sham'un said: This visit will bear little fruit or no fruit at all.

Concerning the willingness of the United States to receive Lebanese expatriates, Mr Sham'un said: We say thank you to America. However, we do not want to encourage emigration. We want to encourage all the Lebanese to stay in their country and work to uplift its prestige. Therefore, we ask the Lebanese expatriates in America to return to Lebanon.

President Sham'un added that today he met a Druze delegation and discussed the situation in Ash-Shuf with them. He concluded that it is time for the Lebanese to unite for the sake of their country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN-IRAQI POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

JN041624Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpts] The Political, Information and Cultural Committee stemming from the higher political committee of fraternal Syria and Iraq has held its first session.

At the beginning of the session 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered a speech during which he welcomed the members of the fraternal Iraqi delegation. Khaddam said: There is no doubt that the convocation of this meeting and previous meetings reflects sincere realistic ideas about the steps already taken and those to be taken by the two countries within the framework of the common tasks defined by the Joint National Action Charter.

Khaddam added: Our nation is eagerly awaiting steps that must be achieved on the level of good relations between the two countries, particularly since these relations are basic to the confrontation of the big challenges facing and encircling the Arab nation from all sides hostile to the Arab liberation movements as well as the movement of Arab history.

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam outlined the tasks of the committee, saying: The Committee is shouldering great responsibilities. We will certainly do our utmost to help the leaderships of the two countries in order to expedite the implementation of action and the necessary steps to reach our common tasks in uniting the two countries. This unity, which all of us are working for, forms a basic step of our national unity struggle, our liberation struggle and our pan-Arab socialist struggle.

Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council, then replied. He said: I would like to confirm that I fully agree with Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, when he defined the responsibilities and tasks of this committee in this meeting. Tariq 'Aziz added: In accordance with instructions of the leaderships of the two countries we are meeting here, and we will be continuously and seriously working and preparing to proceed forward toward joint action within the framework of the 26 October charter. This charter has defined our tasks as well as the tasks of all the other committees until we achieve unity between the two countries.

Tariq 'Aziz said further: We are confident that the tasks of the political committee will be achieved and will add another cornerstone toward achieving our great national task. The first session of the Political, Information and Cultural Committee lasted for about 2 hours. Following the session, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam explained: We reviewed certain issues in a very cordial and fraternal atmosphere. Our meetings will continue.

It was learned that the Political, Information and Cultural Committee will resume meeting at 1700 today at the Foreign Ministry.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES ROMANIAN JUSTICE MINISTER

JN041751Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi today received Constantin Statescu, Romanian minister of justice, who is currently visiting the Syrian Arab Republic. The meeting was attended by Minister of Justice Adib an-Nahawi and the Romanian ambassador in Damascus.

The prime minister and the guest minister reviewed relations between the two friendly countries, especially in the judiciary field.

Romanian Minister Departs

JN041752Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 Dec--Romanian Justice Minister Constantin Statescu and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus this afternoon at the end of a 6-day visit to Syria.

During the visit, the Romanian minister held talks with Syrian Justice Minister Adib al-Nahawi on bilateral relations.

He was seen off at the airport by the justice minister, his assistant, the attorney general and the Romanian ambassador in Damascus.

SYRIAN, BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN DAMASCUS

JN041921Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 December--A meeting was held here at 1200 today between the executive committee of the Syrian Arab parliamentarian section at the People's Assembly led by Muhsin Bilal, deputy chairman of the section, and a Bulgarian delegation led by Milko Yanev Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

At the beginning of the meeting, Bilal welcomed the guest delegation and expressed hopes that the delegation's visit would be an opportunity to exchange viewpoints and to further consolidate Syrian-Bulgarian parliamentarian relations. He added that the Syrian-Bulgarian meetings would certainly benefit from all opportunities to coordinate and unite the common stands of the two sides. These common stands would definitely be reflected at the forthcoming meetings of the International Parliamentary Union.

Tarabanov then replied in a speech in which he conveyed greetings of the party, the state and the legislative authorities in Bulgaria to the speaker and members of the Syrian People's Assembly. He said he will seriously consider all suggestions and will coordinate with the Syrian friends to translate these suggestions into actions, particularly in the forthcoming meetings of the International Parliamentary Union.

He emphasized: We will work together until we reach a just settlement for the Middle East issue, a settlement that will meet with the desires of the Middle East countries to establish a just and lasting peace.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the draft agenda of the International Parliamentary Union Council due to meet in Prague. This council will prepare for the conference of the International Parliamentary Union expected to be held in Caracas next [word indistinct].

Viewpoints of the Syrian and Bulgarian sides were identical.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE'S CONDITION 'STABLE,' TREATMENT CONTINUING

LD042015Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] It was learned tonight from a medical source that the state of health of President Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, is stable and that the treatment is continuing.

France Sends Medical Equipment

LD041514Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A new medical apparatus is being sent to Houari Boumediene. France has just dispatched to the Mustafa Hospital of Algiers an air bubble detector. This detector can detect the presence of bubbles in the blood. The Algerian head of state is still in a critical condition.

LEBJAOUI CALLS FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD041719Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 26 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[MAP report: "Ben Bella, Ben Khedda and All the Others Must Be Freed"]

[Text] Paris, 25 Nov--A text consisting of a statement by Algerian oppositionist Mohamed Lebjaoui, a former Council of the Revolution member, was distributed in Algieria on Thursday in the form of a tract, it was announced in Paris by circles in sympathy with the "Algerian People's Forces and Army Movement for Democracy and Maghreb Union [MAFPADUM]."

In this document, the former head of the National Liberation Front's French section declares that the agony or death of a man, whoever he may be, will never be for him a "cause for rejoicing."

However, he adds, "that even though it is impossible to forget the accumulated misfortunes and sufferings, this cannot be incompatible with a complete pardon in the final moment."

"The death of Colonel Boumediene would be an important event," Mr Lebjaoui's statement continues, "since this man has held most of the de facto power in the country in his hands since 19 June 1965. Already it can be said that the Algerian political scene has been considerably modified and that a new orientation has been established, whatever the extent and the variety of the inevitable initial fluctuations."

"Colonel Boumediene's sudden death and the consequences which would inevitably result from this make it my duty to launch and appeal to every Algerian man and woman to reflect more deeply, wisely and lucidly on our country's past, present and future," Mr Lebjaoui asserts.

"This reflection," he adds, "must lead rapidly, without any demagogy, destructive confrontation or ideological wording, to a joint effort, a joint campaign to safeguard all the higher interests of our Algerian homeland. That is what counts most."

"In the immediate term," the statement continues, "the main thing is to put an end to the fratricidal war which grieves all the peoples of the Arab Maghreb, to free Ben Bella, Ben Khedda, Cheikh Khereddine and all other Algerian political prisoners and to create the conditions for a real democracy to flourish, respecting the freedom and dignity of all our compatriots."

"The time has come," Mr Lebjaoui adds, "to reconcile all Algerians and to banish once and for all from our country arbitrary actions, intolerance, injustice, inequalities, poverty, want, corruption and all forms of dictatorship."

"Algeria," he concludes, "is not the personal property of one man or a group of men, it belongs to all Algerian men and women."

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES THANKS FROM PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT

LD041644Y Tripoli JANA in English 1405 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Dec 4, JANA--The leader of the 1st of September revolution and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received a written message of gratitude from the Philippine President Markos for his efforts towards reaching a solution for the southern Philippine problem and his continuous work for bringing together the concerned parties in a dialogue to this effect.

PARTICIPATION IN NONALINED COMMITTEE ON NUCLEAR ENERGY PLANNED

LD040938Y Tripoli JANA in English 1648 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Dec, JANA--The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is participating in the meetings of the coordination committee for the international conference for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The meeting is to be held on the 4th and 5th of this month in Belgrade.

This committee, which emanated from the non-aligned foreign minister's meetings, includes three Jamahiriyah and fourteen other members.

The committee will discuss during its meetings the coordination of attitudes among non-aligned countries for the forthcoming nuclear energy conference for peaceful purposes to be held next year.

MAURITANIA

SALECK INTERVIEWED ON MOROCCAN TROOPS IN MAURITANIA

LD041658Y Rabat MAP in English 1209 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Paris, Dec 4 (MAP)--Mauritania's President Moustapha Ould Saleck said, in an interview with DEMAIN, "Moroccan troops will join their country if their presence in Mauritania is not necessary," L'AFRIQUE magazine that. [sentence as received]

When asked on his contacts on the former Spanish Sahara, Saleck said that he had met with Morocco's King Hassan II, Senegal's President Leopold Senghor, Ivory Coast's Houphouet-Boigny and Mali's Moussa Traore among others. "There are no essential differences on the analysis of the situation there and the necessity for a definite and just peace in the area though the appreciations and conclusions are not exactly similar," he added.

BEGIN, AIDES FORMULATE REPLY TO AS-SADAT

TA041557Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Dec 78 TA

[Text] The prime minister is now completing the formulation of a reply to President as-Sadat. Begin is being helped by his adviser [for diaspora affairs] Yehuda Avner. The prime minister's reply will include a firm but polite rejection of the Egyptian demands. Here is our correspondent Yosi 'Abadi:

['Abadi--presumably live] The prime minister and his adviser Yehuda Avner are now sitting in the prime minister's office in the Knesset building. They are formulating--in English--the final version of a letter of reply to President as-Sadat, which will be sent either tonight or tomorrow morning. The formula of the letter was agreed upon in a conclusion Begin held this morning with the [ministerial] team for the peace negotiations, Ministers Dayan and Weizman, and the heads of the cabinet parties, Yadin, Burg and Ehrlich. Begin brought to the consultation a draft letter, the ministers made their remarks and finally all agreed on the final version. The letter itself has not been released for publication in accordance with a decision made by the cabinet yesterday.

The letter is polite but firm. In the letter Begin replies to the demands and claims in As-Sadat's message one by one. First he relates to the first part of As-Sadat's letter, in which the Egyptian president emphasized the role he played in achieving peace, the difficulties he encountered in the Arab world and the great responsibility which he and Begin share to achieve peace.

Begin's reply, on the other hand, specifies Israel's role in the peacemaking process, its determination to complete the negotiations, but in the spirit of the Camp David accords.

Further on, Begin rejects the Egyptian demands which As-Sadat's letter seeks to explain. The prime minister emphasizes that Israel would not be able to accept a timetable for implementation of autonomy or a connection between the Israeli-Egyptian agreement and one for Judaea and Samaria. Israel will not be able to respond to the demand that article 6--on the supremacy of this agreement and the article which is the heart and core of the agreement--be canceled, nor can it comply with the demand for an Egyptian presence and authority in Gaza.

In the reply, the prime minister expreeses reservations about President as-Sadat's attempt to place the entire responsibility for the failure of the talks on Israel. He reminds As-Sadat that Israel is prepared to sign the peace treaty as it is now, as the cabinet has decided, and once again proposes that Egypt accept it as well. Similarly, there is a firm rejection in the letter of As-Sadat's claim that Israel, too, has rescinded several proposed by one party to the negotiations comprise a commitment by the other party, the letter says.

Despite the firmness in the claims, the letter is formulated in a polite and friendly manner. There is no intention of indulging in causistry; rather, it is a direct and to-the-point reply to the claims As-Sadat has made.

Since As-Sadat's letter carries no new argumentation, neither does the Israeli letter include a new argument. The letter will be completed tonight. However, the method through which it will be sent to President as-Sadat has not yet been decided and it may be sent--like As-Sadat's letter--via the U.S. embassies in Tel Aviv and Cairo.

Reply Given to U.S. Envoy

TA041744Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Dec 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Our correspondent tells me that Prime Minister Menahem Begin has completed the message and has given it to a special envoy of the U.S. ambassador to Israel. Our correspondent Zevi Lidar says that the envoy came especially for that to the prime minister's office in the Knesset building and one can assume, therefore, that the message will be passed to Egypt as early as tonight.

'AL HAMISHMAR on Reply

TA041229Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpts] The prime minister's letter of reply to President as-Sadat will be written in a spirit of good will. It will include a cold and practical analysis of all the points raised by President as-Sadat in his letter. Together with this, the prime minister will try to show in his reply that not all President al-Sadat's claims are correct and that Israel not only does not want to break things off, it wants to move forward and sign the peace treaty.

With respect to the positions which will be presented in the letter, the prime minister will repeat the cabinet's decision of 21 November and will expalin it. At that session the cabinet decided on a readiness to sign the peace treaty with Egypt if the government of Egypt is prepared to do so. The cabinet also decided then that Egypt's latest proposals were a deviation from the Camp David agreement and were not acceptable to Israel and tha after the peace treaty with Egypt becomes valid Israel would be prepared to open negotiations on an agreement on implementing the autonomy in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

The prime minister will then explain that if Egypt declares acceptance of the draft peace treaty with its appendixes, Israel will return its delegation to Washington in order to complete the negotiations.

The letter will stress that Israel cannot agree to any date or timetable regarding a date for concluding the negotiations over the autonomy, since there are factors in the negotiations which do not depend on it. As far as can be seen, the prime minister will, in this context, enumerate a series of statements by terrorists organizations made since Camp David in which they describe what will happen to anyone who agrees to the autonomy program. Among the statements are threats such as: "Whoever dares to agree--his hand will be cut off. Whoever agrees will be eliminated."

On this issue the prime minister will explain that in the desire to complete the negotiations and with the intention of being forthcoming toward Egypt, Israel will be prepared to discuss the framework of the letter accompanying the peace treaty--not the timetable, but the formulation which will speak of the aim of holding elections to the autonomy at an "early date" or in the near future."

In his letter, the prime minister will reject out of hand President as-Sadat's demand to introduce changes into article 6, which gives the treaty precedence over other agreements Egypt has signed. The prime minister will emphasize, on this point, that in the decision to accept the draft treaty as it was crystallized on 11 November, Israel conceded its further demands in connection with changes to the treaty and it now expects a parallel Egyptian concession. If Egypt insists on reopening the treaty negotiations--the prime minister will emphasize--Israel will also be forced to renew its demands and there will be no end to this.

President as-Sadat's letter was described in Jerusalem yesterday as having a practical tone. It was said further that the letter was not cordial, since As-Sadat insists clearly on his demands in it. It is written in very good and beautiful English, but it has unpleasant sections, some of which are even incorrect, in which As-Sadat accuses Israel without justification. One of the accusations is that several times Israel went back on agreements already achieved at Blair House. On this matter the prime minister will explain that during the negotiations there was agreement on several matters to which the Israeli delegation agreed, explaining that this, however, required the cabinet's approval. It is impossible to say that Israel went back on the Blair House agreements in those instances where the cabinet did not approve them.

Jerusalem still has not received a report on the talks by the prime minister of Egypt, Mustafa Khalil, with U.S. administration leaders. However, Jerusalem knows that there is an argument now going on between Egypt and the United States over reopening the peace treaty and introducing changes into it. Egypt is pressing for the treaty to be reopened in order to change article 6, while the United States is opposed to this, following its announcement to Israel on 11 November that if Israel accepted the draft as it was formulated that day--the United States would see to it that this draft would be "closed" to changes.

There are elements in Jerusalem who see the gap between the United States and Egypt as a reason for optimism, since it means that the United States is faithful to what it said and the ball is still "in the Egyptian court." Other elements, as opposed to this, claim that the question is whether the negotiations are progressing or not and, for the moment, there is no progress.

Knowledgeable sources said last night that for the time being there is no talk of returning the Israeli delegation to Washington and in order for this even to occur there would have to be a U.S. proposal on this matter. Such a proposal, they said, has not been received. It is pointed out, however, that the negotiations need not necessarily be renewed in Washington and that meetings in Europe are also possible. It was emphasized that Israel still has representatives in Washington in the framework of the Israeli delegation: the head of the foreign minister's office, Eliqim Rubinstein and Maj Gen Abrasha [Avraham] Tamir.

SENIOR SOURCE SEES EVEN CHANCES FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

TA051123Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Dec 78 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Despite the fact that the exchange of letters between As-Sadat and Begin created an atmosphere of "momentum," senior circles have expressed pessimism about the chances of signing a peace treaty with Egypt. Yesterday a senior source gave even odds on this.

The source expressed the fear that the final "rains" might prevent a signing of the treaty. He added that perhaps the parties in the Knesset did not really want peace.

Another source noted that recently President Carter had shown a great deal of impatience over the deadlock in the final stages of the negotiations.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin's letter in reply to President as-Sadat is 10 pages long and answers all the contentions raised in the Egyptian president's letter. Yesterday Begin handed the letter to a U.S. Embassy representative who came to the prime minister's office in the Knesset to take it for transmission to Cairo. Yesterday morning the letter received a final polish at a meeting between Begin and coalition leaders Prof Yiga'el Yadin, Dr Yosef Burg, Simha Ehrlich, Eli'ezer Shostak, Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman.

The message rejects Egypt's demand to change article 6 in the treaty (dealing with the treaty's precedence over other agreements) and explains Israel's reasons for opposing a timetable for the establishment of the autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. In the message the prime minister expresses the hope that peace will be achieved. At the same time, the prime minister made no reference in his message to Israel's willingness--if Egypt endorses the draft peace treaty together with its appendixes as one package--to discuss an agreed formula on the issue of "linkage" in the framework of a letter to be sent by President Carter to the parties.

MA'ARIV: BEGIN HAS SECOND THOUGHTS ABOUT AUTONOMY PLAN

TA013319Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Dec 78 p 5 TA

[Shemu'el Segev commentary: "How To Get Out of the Autonomy"]

[Excerpt] A senior Israeli personage who recently met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin gained the clear impression that Begin is looking for ways to get out of the autonomy plan which he devised and that he wishes to do this in a manner that will not harm the government's prestige.

Irrespective of whether this impression is accurate or not, the ideas presently being consolidated in the framework of the directors general committee headed by Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar are aimed at trying to correct the mistakes made at the Camp David talks but it is doubtful if they will succeed in advancing the peace efforts between Israel, Egypt and the other Arab countries. The provision that the military government will continue to be the source of the autonomy's legal authority, that state-owned lands belong to Israel, that the autonomy council not be permitted to declare itself a legislative council and that unlimited Jewish settlement in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip continue in the future make the Israeli plan devoid of any content and clearly contradict the Camp David agreements and the spirit of what was laid out before President as-Sadat and Carter.

This contradiction was also clearly manifest in the talk that took place on Friday night between five Arab notables from the West Bank and the Democratic majority leader in the U.S. Senate and personal envoy of President Carter, Senator Robert Byrd. All five are known for their support of King Husayn and for their past opposition to the PLO. In his talk Senator Byrd avoided going into details, and his remarks on the autonomy were very general. Despite this, he did not leave his interlocutors with any doubt that according to the U.S. view the autonomy would advance the national interests of the Palestinian people.

After the 4-hour talk the Arab notables said that they oppose a limited autonomy, that they oppose Israeli settlement policy in the territories, that the issue of East Jerusalem must be a first priority and that negotiations on the future of the autonomy must not be held without the participation of the PLO. After the talk one of the participants disclosed remarks recently made to Palestinian leaders on the sovereignty issue. He revealed that when he asked Harold Saunders about sovereignty over the West Bank the assistant U.S. secretary of state answered: We maintain that the autonomy applies to the territory and not to the population. Therefore, in the long run, sovereignty will be in the hands of those living on the land. In other words, the United States, like Jordan and Egypt, believes that Israel has no sovereign status in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that the Israeli military government's withdrawal must bring about a transfer of sovereignty to Arab hands."

Under such conditions it is a good thing that the recommendations of the committee of directors general are being leaked prior to the completion of peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt. Against the background of the continuing dispute on the issue of linkage between the settlement in Sinai and the establishment of the autonomy in the West Bank it will be a good thing for Cairo and Washington not to have any doubts about the prime minister's real intentions. And if public pressure and increased fears within Israel of the "sellout" that took place at Camp David caused Begin to have second thoughts--with him now looking for ways to make his intentions clear--he should be encouraged. In the long run, if Egypt signs a peace agreement with Israel it will not be able to claim that Israel's intentions were nuclear. On the other hand, if the peace negotiations with Egypt run aground then it will be clear to all that As-Sadat never intended to sign a separate agreement with Israel and that since his visit to Jerusalem in November last year the government has been leading itself and the people astray by making believe that a separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement was possible.

Whoever has been following the drawn-out negotiations between Israel and Egypt under the sponsorship of the United States will certainly arrive at the conclusion that it will not be easy for Menahem Begin to withdraw from the idea of the autonomy and deny the agreements he signed at Camp David. He can only do this if after awakening from the illusion of the autonomy he makes an attempt to solve the problem of the West Bank on the basis of a fair territorial compromise with the Kingdom of Jordan. Despite Israel's having gone a long way since the Camp David agreements, the possibility of returning to the idea of a territorial compromise still remains on condition that this takes place openly and bravely without attempting to be too clever. The possibility should also be considered that Israel will have to pay a greater price now than if it had entertained the idea a few months ago. However, the price will be worthwhile when compared with the defects and dangers of the autonomy plan.

DAVAR INTERVIEWS YADIN ON PEACE TALKS, AUTONOMY

TA021418Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Dec 78 pp 17, 18 TA

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin by Dani'el Bloch--time and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Can you, at this time of political developments, evaluate whether the peace agreement with Egypt will be signed?

[Answer] The essence of the agreement is completed and two problems remain--the question of the agreement's precedence (article 6) is the main problem from the aspect of the treaty itself, and the second one is the problem of linkage between the agreement with Egypt and the implementation of the autonomy--it would have, in any case, come up later and it is good that the matter should be clarified now. The truth is that on the issue of the linkage, the Egyptians are trying to get two things now which they did not succeed in getting at Camp David: a timetable and the determination of the autonomy's authorities. The Egyptians understand that everything connected with the implementation of the autonomy is dependent on a mutual agreement and so they are trying to determine facts now through the back door. It is clear that we cannot commit ourselves to a timetable, either in principle or in practice, since it is not known how much time it will take and how long the debate on the definition of the authorities will continue, nor is it known whether you have a partner with whom to implement the autonomy--whether it will be anyone who will agree to elections and to be elected. From our aspect, we do not see any possibility of conceding on the two issues the Egyptians are putting forward, apart from matters of formulation. And if the Egyptians do not want to concede, despite the fact that they can, from their viewpoint, do so, there will be a freeze at the current stage. For my part, I think it will be possible to overcome this issue.

[Question] Many people are not happy about the autonomy program, some of them because they see it as an opening for a Palestinian state, while others fear that it is in the nature of an Israeli annexation. How do you see the autonomy?

[Answer] I supported the autonomy program as an interim solution whose significance is that it does not preclude the option of any schools of thought. There was no possibility for any other solution in the present situation, either from the aspect of the arab position or form that of the Israeli view, with all its variations. That is the weakness of this solution, but also its strength, because it was possible to get around it to a formulation which would permit a peace agreement. What will happen later? That depends on the sides. In the long run, the autonomy does not close the option for the view I support and which is also that of the Labor Party, that is generally called territorial compromise. I believed, and I still believe, in territorial compromise. But in contrast to Shim'on Peres, I came to the conclusion that under the conditions of today's game, this demand, as a basis for negotiations, is not ealistic, because of the position of the opposing side. But it may be that in a few years it will emerge to both the Israelis and the Arabs that there is no point in a confrontation of two extremist views--everything is mine or everything is his--and maybe then Arab elements will come along and say: If we have to choose between autonomy over everything, which does not fit in with our aspirations, and a solution involving territorial compromise--it may be that they will agree to it. It may be that the Israeli camp which claims general Israeli sovereignty over the territories will also reach this conclusion. I have already heard that MK Hayyim Kaufman of Herut says that territorial compromise is preferable to the autonomy program. I do not accept the complaints against the autonomy. It depends on us and, of course, on the balance of forces and on our ability to stand firm against international pressures.

At this stage I personally can live with my view--a democratic Jewish state for as long as the autonomy exists within the framework of the Camp David agreements and Israel does not impose its sovereignty--and, in any case, there is no risk of the large Arab minority throughout Eretz Yisra'el endangering the Jewish character of the state.

[Question] But in the meantime you are sitting in a cabinet which is deciding to flesh out and build new settlements, which may preclude the option of territorial compromise and a democratic Jewish state.

[Answer] I am of the opinion that Jewish settlements and footholds should be concentrated in the Jordan Rift Valley, for security reasons. On the matter of that area we have a head-on confrontation with the United States. It is clear that under current conditions and in the space of time for the autonomy program, we are not dealing with an appreciable scale of settlement, which will, in the best case, number tens of thousands [of settlers]. Apart from Arab political opposition to the very fact of settlement, this does not contradict territorial compromise as I see it: just as in Israel, within the spheres of the green line, a large Arab minority lives and will live, so a Jewish minority can also live beyond the green line. The test is whether a situation emerges where the minority comes close to taking over control of the majority--that would completely contradict my view.

HA'AREZ: HARD NEGOTIATING STANCE 'MISLEADING'

TAO31335Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 3 Dec 78 p 9 TA

['Uzzi Benziman commentary: "Poker Faces"]

[Text] It appears that the hard image with which the government has recently enveloped itself with respect to its positions regarding the negotiations with Egypt is rather misleading. People are asking themselves how credible the government's latest views are. What follows is an attempt to dwell upon the mood of the central figures as manifest in their public positions and unofficial remarks in the past.

One can confidently say that no cabinet member will relinquish his seat if the cabinet has to change its positions. All the ministers--including Arik Sharon, Yizhaq Moda'i, Shemu'el Tamir and Moshe Nissim and the other ministers who have recently advocated a hard line--will avoid a crisis if they have to adopt a decision that differs from the previous one (approving the draft treaty with Egypt and rejecting any timetable for the holding of elections to the autonomy). This group of ministers, as was the case with most former cabinet ministers, is composed of experienced politicians for whom adapting to changing circumstances is an inalienable characteristic. Thus it can safely be said that none of them will invoke a crisis.

It is also doubtful if Messrs Hayyim Landau and Zevulun Hammer will make an extreme move if the cabinet decides to change its position. Not because they are opportunists but because it is quite possible that in the near future negotiations will begin over the character of the autonomy and both ministers will certainly feel that their presence in the cabinet will be essential then.

The three decisive elements in changing the cabinet's position are Messrs 'Ezer Weizman, Moshe Dayan and Menahem Begin.

Since his return from Blair House, 'Ezer Weizman has kept silent. During the cabinet meetings he deals with papers related to his work in the Ministry of Defense and avoids taking part in the deliberations. Weizman evidently feels that his previous appearance in the cabinet, at the penultimate stage of the Blair House talks when he came to Jerusalem and asked for the cabinet's agreement to the draft treaty, created opposition among the ministers. There was something about the manner in which the delegation to Washington presented its position that caused dissatisfaction among the ministers. Weizman learned his lesson, and since then he has avoided being active in persuading the cabinet to make new compromises. At the same time, recent remarks he has made are an indication of his thoughts.

It is true to say that 'Ezer Weizman is disappointed with the difficulties he is facing in the negotiations, just as he has reservations about the public's gloomy mood. He is aware of the changes that Egypt's positions are undergoing but he is not ignoring Israel's part in burdening the negotiations. Weizman would like to see the contacts taking place at a much faster pace which would have brought about a peace agreement a long time ago--perhaps under better conditions from Israel's point of view. The longer the negotiations drag on the more united the rejectionist front is becoming, making things more and more difficult for As-Sadat. Weizman's attitude toward Egypt relies on the strength of the IDF. He is prepared to take more risks than most other cabinet members in creating a new reality in Israeli-Egyptian relations. And if Cairo violates his trust and does not fulfill the conditions of the peace treaty the IDF will act, Weizman maintains.

The defense minister has a view of the whole region and identifies with the U.S. trend toward creating a belt of countries with a pro-Western orientation. Weizman attributes an important role in this network of countries to Israel and Egypt (and to the North African Arab countries). From remarks made by Weizman in cabinet meetings in the past it transpires that he believes that Israel should have striven to deepen the direct dialog with Egypt, basing relations with it on mutual trust (for example: instead of UN forces in Sinai--why not base supervision of the demilitarization on direct Israeli-Egyptian cooperation?). At the same time, retrospectively, with the Americans up to their necks in the political process, Israel must try to avoid a split with them. Weizman is aware of the fact that the Carter administration is trying to implement the Brookings plan in the Middle East, but it appears that he entertains the hope that it will perhaps be possible to change the White House's position on this issue (this, at any rate, is what emerged from a report Weizman recently made in a closed forum).

One should remember that Weizman supported the American compromise proposal raised by Cyrus Vance at the Blair House talks. He agreed that a "target date" be set for the holding of elections to the autonomy in December 1979. One can therefore deduce that his present stand behind the cabinet's position which rejects the fixing of any date is not a fundamental one which he will faithfully adhere to.

There is something else that is important to remember: Recently, Dayan and Weizman have been acting in almost total harmony. At the Leeds conference a change took place in Dayan's attitude toward the negotiations and since then his approach has been very similiar to Weizman's. At the Camp David summit and in the Blair House talks there were no differences of opinion between them (something that was prevalent prior to the Leeds conference) and it appears that there is coordination between the two today as well. This brings us to an examination of Dayan's position.

Dayan was the man who told Cyrus Vance that he accepted Vance's compromise proposal. Afterwards, he had to retract his remarks in the wake of Begin's opposition, but the fact still remains: The foreign minister believes that in the present negotiating situation Israel can come to terms with the American compromise proposal. He recently joked that the late Re'uven Shiloah [former Israeli representative to the Rhodes armistice talks and attache in Washington in 1953-1956] would refuse out of secretiveness to tell a taxi driver where to take him, and Israel cannot behave in this manner when it is asked to decide when the negotiations over the autonomy are to commence. Dayan's acceptance of the American compromise points to his being of the opinion that Israel cannot ignore the need to determine a date (even if the terminology does not provide for a specific date) to complete the procedures involved in establishing the institutions of the autonomy.

Dayan is not surprised by the Egyptian attitude toward the Palestinian problem. Since Ismailia he has maintained that As-Sadat has not been paying lipservice to the Palestinian problem. Throughout the negotiations, and contrary to others, Dayan has doubted the validity of the assessments that it is possible to reach a separate agreement with Egypt. He believes it is possible to find Palestinian interlocutors in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for the implementation of the autonomy plan provided that Israel and Egypt first sign a peace agreement.

If 'Ezer Weizman has recently been looking enraged and keeping silent (a rare and temporary situation for so tempestuous a man) the image that Dayan has recently been adopting is that of a hard bargainer. He is striving to stand out as the faithful representative of the cabinet's decisions, refusing to discuss any compromise on the issue of setting a date for the implementation of the autonomy plan. Dayan has also taken the trouble to publicize a hard-line view of the nature of the self-rule as he sees it.

At the same time, one should remember that Dayan is the man who, throughout the negotiations, has moved Begin from his original positions and influenced him to agree to compromises. Dayan is the one who did the "dirty work" (together with Aharon Baraq and Me'ir Rosenne) at the Camp David conference and the Blair House talks. He very much wants to reach a successful conclusion to the negotiations and he will spare no effort to extract the negotiations from their present crisis (on his return from Washington Dayan said: In 2 years our political situation will be no better if we do not sign the agreement). In the framework of Dayan's efforts to reach agreement with Egypt, a change in his position toward the cabinet's decision can also be expected. It will be easier for Dayan than for anyone else to urge the cabinet to change its position, not only because of his well-known opportunism but because from the outset he has endorsed the American draft.

More than once in the past the Dayan-Weizman coalition has succeeded in bringing Menahem Begin to change his positions. Will they succeed this time?

It is with less confidence that one can examine Begin's present position than one can the positions of Dayan, Weizman and the other ministers. It is quite possible that this time Begin is digging in his heels and it will be hard to move him. It is quote possible that he will continue to reject any proposal mentioning a date for the elections to the autonomy.

Despite this, it appears to be permissible to gamble on the possibility that he too might change his approach. One should look back at his moves throughout the negotiations in order to become convinced of the possibility of such a change. Begin is faithful to the effort to establish peace and to this end he has withdrawn from several positions he once stood by. This time, what is required to move Begin from his present position is a good and honorable excuse for doing so.

The focus is now on the (American) difficulty in urging Begin on toward another concession with respect to his refusal to set a binding date for the establishment of the autonomy. If the Americans succeed in finding a formula that will avoid mentioning a date but in which a fixed period of time for the implementation of the autonomy is implicit, it is possible that Begin will agree to come to terms with it. If he does, most of the government will go in his wake.

All this boils down to finding a suitable formula for a "joint letter" with respect to the procedures applying to the autonomy which is to accompany the Israeli-Egyptian agreement. However, if it transpires that Egypt is not satisfied with any compromise with Israel on a formula governing a date for the elections to the autonomy as will appear in a "joint letter," but insists on renewed deliberations on the peace agreement itself (Article 6 and, perhaps, Article 4) then it appears at this moment that the cabinet will totally reject any such possibility.

BEGIN DISCUSSES CABINET RESHUFFLE WITH LIBERALS

TA011332Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Dec 78 TA

[Text] The prime minister has met with representatives of the Liberal faction in the Likud to discuss the cabinet reshuffle. The representatives repeated their demand to receive the transport portfolio and to transfer the infrastructure issue to the Ministry of Energy [as heard]. The prime minister said the infrastructure would not be transferred to the Ministry of Energy because the composition of the other ministries and the people heading them does not allow him to do this. The decision on the transport portfolio will be left open until after Begin returns from the Oslo Nobel Prize award ceremony.

Mr Begin also said he is firm in his decision to hand the industry, commerce and tourism portfolio over to Minister Gid'on Pat and the housing portfolio to David Levi.

After the meeting, MK Avraham Sharir told our correspondent Zevi Lidar that these issues would be discussed by the Liberal faction and there would be further meetings with the prime minister.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Comment

TA011520Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Dec 78 p 5 Weekend Supplement TA

[Bina Barzel commentary: "Begin Is Interested in a Comfortable Cabinet--Which Will Not Disturb Him in Political Processes"]

[Excerpts] It will not be believed, but the remnants of the DMC, headed by Prof Yiga'el Yadin, have recently gained a status they only imagined in their rosiest dreams--that of holder of the balance. If we judge by remarks made recently by the prime minister, then he needs the seven members of the Knesset from the Democratic Movement more than they need him.

What is the meaning of this strange friendship?

It is clear that it cannot be explained by the DMC's electoral strength, with its two factions, which according to all the surveys is close to zero, perhaps only just over the minimum. Neither can it be explained by the simple arithmetical fact that the government's majority in the Knesset is becoming narrower and narrower after the split in the DMC and La'am and in view of the cracks revealed in the Herut faction's support for the prime minister's policy.

Begin's friendship for Yadin, his concern for the status of Katz in the cabinet, his desire that Tamir (who is not among his greatest sympathizers) continue in office--all these may be explained by the possibility that Begin is formulating for himself a dovish cabinet which will permit him to carry out his policy without too much interference. Political figures who have been following the prime minister's moves over recent weeks claim that his desire to keep the three Democratic Movement ministers fits in with a series of other initiatives by him, all of which may be explained in the same way: the desire to establish a cabinet which will not make trouble when the time of test comes.

What is the testing time? That is a question which depends on the viewpoint. Begin's rivals from the Greater Israel Movement claim he is preparing everything for a concession on Judaea and Samaria when the time comes. More moderate people claim he is laying the ground for fulfillment of the autonomy as he understands it (that is, a continuation of settlement, a continuation of fleshing-out, taking over state lands in Judaea and Samaria, IDF control over security against the terrorists, and a position which will prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state). In any event, Begin needs a cabinet of "yes-men," or, as he phrased it at his meeting with members of a Herut delegation who came to discuss the question of the division of portfolio in the cabinet with him, a cabinet which will not disturb him.

Begin complained to the delegation about the disturbances by members of Herut, about the criticism of MK Moshe Arens on the peace program and about other actions and initiatives by his critics at home. Begin's listeners formed the impression from his remarks that he is interested in fact in a cabinet which will be comfortable and will not disturb him in his plans.

With this in mind, that is, Begin's need for a cabinet which will "not disturb" his initiative in the matter of staffing the portfolios now vacant take on a new meaning. There are even those who go further and claim that the trend which takes the form of the appointments Begin wants to get through now began back when he invited Dayan to join the cabinet.

But even without going that far, it is hard not to see the link between the various appointments:

--The appointment of Gid'on Pat as minister of commerce, industry and tourism may strengthen the Pat-Ehrlich alliance within their party, make Moda'i and Nissim (who are the hawkish branch of the Liberal Party) feel hard pressed;

--The proposal to appoint Hayyim Corfu as deputy minister of commerce, industry and tourism also fits in with this trend. Corfu is perhaps the most "dovelike" of the Herut members and the appointment represents not only a strengthening of Begin's dovish backing in his party, but also gives a prize to someone who is loyal to him;

--Begin's avoidance of filling the transport portfolio is explained by his desire to pull back the party of Me'ir 'Amit, of SHAY, who resigned from the cabinet at the last moment before the sigining of the Camp David agreements.

Amit's recruitment into the cabinet would be a significant reinforcement of the doves. ('Amit himself longs to return to doing things, but in the meantime fears joining the cabinet as long as it does not face the test of the peace processes.)

Despite all these signs of an intention to make a "dovish revolution" in the cabinet, there are also signs pointing at the opposite direction. Minister Yiga'el Horowitz, who resigned against the background of his opposition to Begin's policy, was given 3 months in which he could return to the cabinet, and this week the attempts to persuade him to return also continued. Horowitz declared he did not intend to respond to this, but it is a fact that there have been attempts to get him back. It is not clear whether these latter came under the influence of Begin or by another initiative, but it is clear that Begin could not oppose it if Horowitz wanted to return. (However, the possibility cannot be dismissed that Horowitz' place in the cabinet will be taken by Zalman Shoval very soon.)

Those who, at this stage, have remained out of all these moves are the NRP members. Their attempt to expel Katz is, judging by all the signs, doomed to failure. Their attempt to get compensation in the form of the appointment of two or three deputy ministers of their own met with a typical Begin-type answer: "Fine, but in that case, we will also appoint deputy ministers in your ministries. It is inconceivable that we should give your people the positions of deputies in other ministries and that your ministries should be closed."

This reply by Begin automatically shelved the NRP's plans to demand the posts of deputy minister of betterment for MK Sara Stern-Qatan and deputy minister of agriculture for MK Al'ezer Avtabi. At this stage the NRP is not declaring a crisis against the background of the manning of the portfolios and the whole of the latest compromise only left a bad taste in their mouths and added another layer to the increasing dissatisfaction of large sections of this party toward the Likud.

GUSH EMUNIM PLANS TO SET UP FIVE SETTLEMENTS

TA011252Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Dec 78 TA

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Gush Emunim heads yesterday called on the government to help them settle five nuclei that have been trained to set up five new settlements in Judaea and Samaria at the end of the 3 month period of the political negotiations with Egypt, in about 20 days.

The Gush Emunim heads told an ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria that five nuclei composed of large families, with their equipment, are prepared to set up these settlements. The nuclei are: a Ma'ale Ha'adumim nucleus that intends to set up a settlement in the neighborhood of Jericho, a second nucleus that wants to set up a settlement on the Judaea and Samaria border, a nucleus of Soviet immigrants that will set up a settlement in the neighborhood of Nabulus, the Allon More nucleus that wants to settle the mountain opposite Nabulus, near Horon camp, and the Yatir nucleus on Hebron mountain.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MA'ALE HA'ADUMIM PRECIPITATED

TA011211Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 1 Dec 78 p 1 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] The Housing and Construction Ministry recently has been speeding up the pace of infrastructure works needed to establish the new city of Ma'ale Ha'adumim east of Jerusalem, on the West Bank boundary. Many heavy tools have been brought to the site and work there has been accelerated.

The ministry officials hope that in view of the accelerated activity on the site, the work to establish the first-stage houses (about 500 housing units) will end in March 1979 instead of April as scheduled.

The HA'AREZ correspondent notes that the first infrastructure work on the site was slow, using few heavy tools in order not to attract international attention to the establishment of the new city. The Housing and Construction Ministry intends to set up thousands of housing units in the new city.

Settlement sources reported yesterday that due to various delays the Finance Ministry fund intended for fleshing-out settlements in the Jordan Valley, the Golan Heights and the West Bank have not yet been raised and that because of this actual fleshing-out works have not yet begun. The Finance Ministry, it was reported, wants to bring the fleshing-out budget (600 million Israeli pounds) to be approved by the Knesset Finance Committee.

SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE AGAINST AUTONOMY IN JORDAN VALLEY

NC031246Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 3 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Today the interparty settlements committee called on Knesset members of all factions to express their objections to the establishment of autonomy in the Jordan Valley and Gush 'Ezion. The committee also strongly criticized the government's settlement policy.

Committee Chairmen Nahum Sarig and Simha Assaf said that in spite of the government's decision to beef up the settlements which lie beyond the green line, nothing has been done to date concerning the development of the settlements in the Jordan Valley and in Gush 'Ezion. According to them, the government is also freezing the funds allocated for the development of the Golan Heights settlements. They added that these settlements are the soul of Zionism and that their fate should not be similar to that of the Sinai settlements. They demanded continued development of the settlements in the Rafah approaches in the Sinai so that, in case the peace efforts do not bear fruit, these settlements will remain intact.

CABINET FOOTDRAGGING ON FLESHING OUT SETTLEMENTS CHARGED

TA031652Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Dec 78 TA

[From the IDF Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The budgets for the development of settlement in the Rafah approaches, the Jordan Rift Valley and the Golan Heights have been frozen, despite the fact that a decision has been made to flesh out settlements beyond the green line. Complaints in this spirit were made today by representatives of the Intermovement for the Establishment of Settlement [Bisus Hahityashvut] at a press conference in Tel Aviv. The committee--which is composed of representatives of Ihud Hakibbutzim Vehaqevuzot, the Kibbutz Hame'uhad and the Moshav Movement--is demanding that the regions of the Jordan Rift Valley and Gush 'Ezyon should be outside the areas of the autonomy. Our correspondent Pe'erli Shahar reports:

[Shahar--live] Despite the situation created in the wake of the Camp David agreements, of almost faits accomplis in Sinai, the political fight over the status of the settlements in the regions of the Jordan Rift Valley, Gush 'Ezyon and the Golan Heights is now beginning, the speakers--headed by the coordinator of the Intermovement for the Establishment of settlement, Nahum Sarig--claimed.

[Sarig--begin recording] In the wake of the Knesset's decision on the Camp David agreements, we were told about fleshing-out which would be carried out at once, in the framework of this year's budget. We were told that this was a framework of 650 million Israeli pounds and that work would be begun at once. I can say that, from my knowledge of what is happening in the field, to this day, 5 or 6 weeks since we were told about the fleshing-out, we have found no backing in the field. [end recording]

[Shahar] Aharon Dagan, the secretary of the Ihud Hakibbutzim Vehaqevuzot, claimed that the committee would launch a public fight with a demand that its demands be met.

[Dagan--begin recording] We demand that in the region of the Jordan Rift Valley full Israeli rule should apply, including control over land and water, defense and roads, and everything involved in civilian life, human life and children's education. This autonomy is so unclear and so unpromising for Israel's security that we know, and we all fear, that it is leading to a Palestinian state. [end recording]

BEGIN ADDRESSES LETTER TO YAMIT SETTLERS

TA040820Y Jerusalem POST in English 4 Dec 78 p 3 TA

[By Harry Wall]

[Text] Yamit--For the first time since the Camp David summit, Prime Minister Menahem Begin has addressed himself directly to the Yamit settlers who, according to the terms of the projected peace treaty, are to be evacuated from their communities.

In a letter dated November 29 to Hayyim Feifel, a Yamit resident who had written him about the plight of the Rafah settlers, Begin called the Knesset vote to remove the Sinai settlements "one of the most agonizing decisions I have ever shared. It is a pain I will carry with me until the end of my days." Begin wrote to Feifel in English, the language of Feifel's letter.

"And yet, when it became clear to me beyond doubt that the very hope and prospect of peace depended upon this decision, I could not, in all good conscience, have acted otherwise," the prime minister explained.

In response to Feifel's concern over the uncertain fate that awaits him and his fellow Rafah settlers, Begin said, "I can understand the uncertainty and confusion you describe. With this, I ask you, dear friend, to be patient. We, the government, shall not, God forbid, renounce our responsibility.

"In accordance with the Camp David agreement--and given a peace treaty with Egypt--a number of years will yet pass before the settlement evacuation takes place," Begin said.

"ALREADY NOW, WE ARE EXAMINING CONCRETE PLANS TO COMPENSATE THOSE WHO WILL BE ASKED TO MOVE," BEGIN ADDED. THIS STATEMENT WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT, AS NO MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS YET REFERRED TO ANY FORMAL ACTION ON COMPENSATION.

In an impassioned plea for tolerance and understanding from the settlers, Begin continued: "I do not for one moment minimize the difficulties (the Yamit residents face). I can only appeal to your understanding of my national responsibility to do all in my power to bring peace to our nation."

In closing the prime minister added, "I write these lines to you from the heart."

Feifel, the owner of Yamit's hardware store and a founding member of the Sinai centre, told the Jerusalem POST that he wrote to Begin about a month ago "as one Jew to another."

The former Cincinnati cantor said he thinks Begin answered him in such warm tones because "I appealed to his emotions rather than his intellect."

JERUSALEM ARABIC PAPER ON JORDANIAN-PLO COOPERATION

JN041239Y Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 30 Nov 78 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "Cooperation Between Jordan and the PLO"]

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee will meet shortly to discuss the results of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog.

Reports say that the talks between the PLO delegation and Jordanian officials have succeeded in laying down the bases for bilateral cooperation in the political and information fields that would lend new support to the Palestinian question and protect it from plans that do not achieve the rights of the Palestinian people.

No doubt Jordanian-Palestinian coordination will strengthen Jordan's and the PLO's political position on the Arab and international levels. It should also enable them to unify their efforts in addressing developments and moving from the stage of reacting to the successive developments to taking real action, asserting themselves, and determining a just and peaceful solution to the Palestinian question.

Of course the United States has not given up yet on the possibility of Jordan joining the current peace process. It still hopes that Jordan can play the role of bringing all the parties concerned to the negotiations table.

However, the question that immediately comes to mind is: Can the United States persuade Israel to accept principles for a settlement that could attract a unified Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the conference table? Can the United States also change the plan on the future of the West Bank and Gaza so as to come out with a new formula that can guarantee a just settlement of the problem of all the Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza and elsewhere?

There is no doubt that Jordan and the PLO want to achieve peace in the area, but without abandoning or compromising their rights.

MA'ARIV: TERRORISTS ALLOWED TO SET UP BASES IN SYRIA

TA011030Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Dec 78 p 1 TA

[By Dan Arkin]

[Text] With the consent of the Syrians, two terrorist bases have lately been set up in southern Syria, near the border with Jordan. These are intended to serve as staging areas for the terrorists for acts of terror in Israeli territory.

Lately there have been signs of resumed terrorist attempts to penetrade Israeli territory from Jordan.

Senior security elements in Israel explain that Jordan is today the only "staging area" at the disposal of the terrorists for attempts to enter Israel, apart from the Mediterranean. Since the Litani operation the Lebanese front has been quiet, while on the Golan heights the Syrians have not allowed any terrorist activity. In contrast there are signs indicating that they have been encouraging terrorist activity from Jordanian territory, and that the establishment of the two bases is aimed at facilitating the penetration of terrorists from Syria into Jordan and from Jordan into Israel.

HADDAD CONFIRMS CHRISTIANS BUILDING AIRFIELD IN S. LEBANON

NC021256Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Christian militias in southern Lebanon have confirmed that they are building an airfield and a harbor in the region. The confirmation comes from Major Sa'd Haddad in an interview with the Beirut daily AN-NAHAR. Haddad denied that Israel was helping to build the airfield near the town of Al-Khiyam--just 2 miles north of the Israeli border. Nor was Israel involved in construction of the harbor at Iskandarun, also north of the border.

Haddad said the Christians needed the seaport to insure communications between their enclaves in southern Lebanon and the Christian hinterland in the north. As for the airport, this is needed to insure communications with the rest of the world.

Lebanon's parliamentary speaker has already complained to the United Nations about construction of the two facilities. However, Haddad blames the UN Interim Force in southern Lebanon for creating the need to build the two installations by failing to keep open access roads to the north.

DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN USSR, RETURNS HOME

TA021320Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Dec 78 p 4 TA

[By Avner Tavori]

[Text] "The time has not yet come to reestablish diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. Only when real progress is made toward a real peace will the Soviet Union be prepared to resume diplomatic relations with Israel."

This was said yesterday by the members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow when they met with three members of the Israeli delegation which went to the Soviet Union and which will return to Israel following a 10-day visit.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Israelis agreed with their hosts on two issues:

A. The ideological disagreements between Israel and the Soviet Union should not constitute an obstacle on the way toward peace;

B. The visit of the Israeli delegation to the Soviet Union is a correct step in the direction of improving the atmosphere and creating understanding between the two parties.

In contrast, the Israelis and their hosts were divided on three other major issues:

A. Regarding the Camp David agreements the Soviets represented the official Soviet position which is opposed to the agreements, while the Israelis said that the Camp David agreements are a correct step on the way to peace.

B. On the problem of emigration, the Soviets claimed that only a small number of Jews want to emigrate and that refusal to grant visas is made only in cases where a defense of "state secrets" is involved. The Israelis did not agree with this Soviet assessment, claiming that an unreasonable period of time elapses from the date the appeals are submitted until replies are given and this causes the people anguish.

C. The third issue touched on the question of diplomatic relations. On this question the Soviets said that the time has not come to renew the ties. The Israelis claimed that it is pointless to condition this on other developments and that action toward resuming relations should be undertaken regardless of the peace moves.

According to the announcement on Moscow Radio yesterday, the members of the Israeli delegation called on the Soviet Union to play a role in the peace efforts in the Middle East.

After the meeting a press conference was held. Participating in the press conference were 30 journalists and radio and television personnel. Most of the questions referred to the Camp David agreements. The journalists asked why the delegation members view them as a positive step. MK Yosi Sarid replied that this is like asking a hungry man who is served the first course of a meal not to eat it until he learns what is included in the entire menu.

The delegation members will return to Israel today.

Delegation Returns

TA011730Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 1 Dec 78 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Text] At Ben-Gurion Airport, the return of a public delegation is a routine occurrence, but today there was a change. And the change lies in the destination of the delegation of Knesset members, Avraham Melamed, Yosi Sarid, Naptali Feder and Tawfiq Tubi as well as 'Uzzi Burstein and Amnon Zikhroni, who returned from a visit to the Soviet Union. Our correspondent Razi Bargay spoke with them on their arrival at the airport. [begin recording]

[Barqay] We have not brought with us great political news, MK Yosi Sarid said, but the very fact of meeting with people from the first ranks of the Soviet Union has political importance. We have not brought a message for the government, but we heard voices in Moscow which cannot be ignored by the Government of Israel.

[Sarid] The Soviets themselves repeated and stressed each time that they place great importance on this visit, on the special composition of the delegation--which is Zionist in its decisive majority--and on this occasion. They said that the very fact that such a delegation is visiting the Soviet Union at this time proves, according to them, that the freeze, or the ice, which characterizes the relations--or, in fact, nonrelations--between us and them for so many years, is beginning to move.

[Barqay] But the voices from Moscow may also be interpreted differently. Tawfiq Tubi, from Rakah, also met with the very same people and even though he feels that the visit was successful, as he sees it the basic positions have not changed at all.

[Tubi] The Soviet Union had and still has a position in principle concerning its attitude toward Israel as a country whose legitimate rights to independence, sovereignty and security must be honored, but the Soviet Union severed its relations with Israel at the peak of a war which it evaluated as being a war of conquest, and as long as the Government of Israel insists on those same foundations of putting up obstacles on the path to peace, the situation has not changed with regard to a renewal of relations.

[Barqay] The Soviet Union, then, continues to reject the Camp David agreements and repeats its position that the Geneva conference must be convened in order to find a comprehensive solution. A more significant achievement, from Israel's viewpoint, is a solemn Russian promise concerning the Olympics in Moscow.

[Sarid] We were promised specifically, unambiguously and clearly that Israel, like all the other countries which are members of the International Olympic Committee, will participate in the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980. But, more than this, we were promised that Israeli journalists will be able to go without difficulty to Moscow to cover these games. Furthermore, Israeli citizens, too, who want to go as tourists, will be able to go there, like citizens of any other country, in accordance with quotas, by the way, which are set not by the Russians, but by the International Olympic Committee.

[Barqay] And, of course, [there were] meetings with Jews, emigrant activists and refuseniks--people whose requests to leave have been rejected. MK Sarid said: These matters are sensitive, this concerns the fate of human beings and we will not be able to detail publicly everything we did, except on one matter:

[Sarid] We submitted lists yesterday of 59 Jews, Jewish brothers who had been refused [permission to emigrate]. We submitted these lists to the director general of the well-known OVIR [Department of Visas and Registration] office in Moscow. These lists included, among others, people receiving rejections who have been waiting for permits for 8 or 10 years, up to 15 years; that is, with respect to them, there certainly cannot be any justification for the additional delay. On these lists there were also 10 sentenced in Leningrad, for whom we requested a pardon, and we also had legal arguments, if such arguments are of any value. And we also dwelt particularly on the fate of Ida Nudel who, as is known, is the only woman, after a trial, who is in exile in a faraway place--and I also understand that the state of her health is not good--and for her, too, we requested special consideration. We were promised that every case would be reexamined and the possibility would be examined of allowing more Jews to leave the Soviet Union.

[Barqay] But they met in Moscow not only with Zionists but also with Jews who support the regime, and severe criticism has been heard in Israel against one of those meetings, that of MK Naftali Feder with the editorial board of the paper SOVIETISCH HEIMLAND. Despite this criticism, Mr Feder is convinced that this affair did not harm the matter of Israel.

[Feder] I heard for the first time from Soviet authors that they are prepared to receive a delegation of Israeli authors and intellectuals on a reciprocal basis. They suggested issuing a special edition of SOVIETISCH HEIMLAND with works by Israeli authors, uncensored--of course they did not suggest anti-Soviet works or slanders, just as we will not publish such things--but for the first time I heard from (Bergelis) that he does not regard the aliyah of Jewish authors from the Soviet Union to Israel as an anti-Soviet act. I think that this declaration along is sufficient to make that meeting a positive one.

[Barqay] The visit lasted for 10 days and during it we were all given complete freedom to ask and look. This is what all the members of the delegation say, without exception. We asked, then, to hear from our three interlocutors what impressions they had formed from the visit. All three of them--Tawfiq Tubi, Naptali Feder and Yosi Sarid--each one saw, it appears, a somewhat different Russia.

[Tubi] In the Soviet Union there is a shortage of working hands because of the pace of building and the need for manpower which will create more, bring more happiness and more services for the Soviet man.

[Feder] I am a socialist, and not a communist. I formed the impression, just as all my colleagues did, that there are undoubtedly achievements there. I think there is a great deal still to do there, particularly in the whole sphere of betterment for the individual. I appeared as a Zionist, a socialist, a proud one, and I said what I said as it should have been said and as I also say it here in Israel.

[Sarid] First of all, I am a believing socialist, both in awareness and in views, but my socialism and the socialism of the Soviet Union are very far apart, a distance like that between East and West--if you want to give that phrase more than one meaning, I allow you to do so. Without doubt, the Soviet Union has far-reaching achievements in several spheres. I was especially impressed by their achievement in the sphere of development of heavy industry and by certain achievements in the sphere of education; but the individual is, to a great extent, forgotten. [end recording]

W. BANK HOMES OF SUSPECTED TERRORISTS DEMOLISHED

TA041239Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Security personnel last night demolished the homes of two men suspected of terrorist activities. One of the houses is in the village of Silwad in Ramallah District, the owner of which has confessed to having murdered ('Abd an-Nur Janhu) and other people suspected of cooperation with Israel. The other house demolished is in Kafr Qallil near Nabulus. The owner of this house confessed that a year ago he laid a sabotage charge in Netany--two people were killed in the explosion. He is also suspected of having killed a border guard near the Balatah refugee camp near Nablus.

Our military correspondent says that the policy of demolition of houses is adopted only rarely, in cases where the inhabitants of the house have committed serious terrorist acts. The defense minister approved of the action.

Our correspondent says that the house torn down in Silmad is included in a five-house group regarding which attorney Felicia Langer has obtained an interim court order prohibiting their demolition. The houses were town down in the early morning hours, whereas the injunction was only presented to the [state] attorney's office at nearly 1100.

Demonstration in Silwad

TA040804Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Youths in the Arab village of Silwad near Ramallah demonstrated yesterday against what they described as plans to demolish the houses of terrorists who murdered businessman ('Abd an-Nur Janhu) a year ago. Several individuals have been detained in connection with the murder and are to face trial. A West Bank reporter says a number of arrests have been made in the Ramallah area in the last few days. Those detained include two journalists who formerly worked on the AL-FAJR and AL-QUDS newspapers.

GOVERNMENT DENIAL OF REGENCY COUNCIL TAKEOVER REPORTED

London REUTER in English 1358 GMT 4 Dec 78 WA

[By John Rogers]

[Excerpt] Tehran, 4 Dec, REUTER--Anti-shah protestors, firing automatic rifles and throwing home-made bombs, killed a policeman and wounded two others as the government denied press reports that a regency council would take over power.

Amid the continuing violence and new strikes in oilfields, there was speculation that a council would be formed to take over the shah of Iran's functions until opposition to him died down.

But there was no firm indication that such a takeover was being seriously considered at the highest government levels.

The Ministry of Information said the foreign reports were "baseless and completely false" and had caused public anxiety.

Former Foreign Minister Abdollah Entezam told reporters the shah appeared to be seeking a civilian coalition, which would replace the military government once order was restored.

Saboteurs today launched the first urban guerrilla assault in the capital since a military-led government came to power a month ago.

They attacked a police station, and in the nation's oilfields a fresh political protest strike slashed production to 60 per cent of the normal six million barrels a day.

The strike followed a call yesterday by the shah's exiled chief religious opponent, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, for continued disruption aimed at paralyzing Iran's economy and toppling the monarch.

DEMONSTRATORS CLAIM 1,000 KILLED IN 1 DECEMBER RIOTS

London REUTER in English 0749 GMT 2 Dec 78 WA

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2, REUTER--Demonstrators in central Tehran today claimed that more than 1,000 people were killed in anti-shah rioting in the city last night.

About 1,000 people took to the streets near the central bazaar and urged others to join them in continued demonstrations against the government.

The fresh demonstration followed an evening in which repeated bursts of machinegun fire were heard from some parts of the Iranian capital during four hours of street violence.

TEHRAN REPORTS DETAILS OF POLICE STATION ATTACK

LD041158Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Following the attack by a group of saboteurs on police station No 2 in Tehran this morning, one policemen was killed and one police officer and another policeman were wounded.

Our correspondent Qiasi, having visited the scene and quoting an official of the office of the Tehran and district military governorate, reports that, making use of two cars, a Peykan and a BMW, the saboteurs blocked both sides of the bridge in front of the station and launched an attack on the station from different directions, that is, from the bridge, from under the bridge and two other positions, using hand grenades and machineguns.

Initially two policeman guarding the station countered the attack; this resulted in the unfortunate death of policeman Qasem Ahmadvand and serious injury to policeman Hasan Nezarat and another police officer. Other officers in the station immediately responded to the attack. In the course of this attack, the saboteurs showered bullets on the offices of the chief of information of the Tehran police, of the duty police officer and other offices.

Nevertheless, despite this preplanned attack which claimed one life and two injuries of police and security officers, no one else in the station was injured. The saboteurs fled the scene in their cars immediately afterward.

According to an informed source in the office of the military governorate of Tehran and suburbs, the unexploded hand grenade and the bomb were handmade. The cartridges left behind show that the saboteurs were properly trained; they had used a Russian-made Kalashnikov machinegun and fired more than 60-70 bullets. The source added that extensive efforts are being made to arrest the saboteurs and their accomplices. The dead policeman, Qasem Ahmadvand, who was killed while fulfilling his duties, was 21, married and had a child.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 4 DEC DEMONSTRATIONS

TA041836Y Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 4 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Dec 4 (AFP)--Demonstrations for the fourth night running broke out in at least two areas of Tehran as the nightly curfew came into effect at 1730 GMT today.

Reports said the army had fired several shots. The unrest was said to be going on in the north and south of the capital.

Demonstrations Die Down

TA042118Y Paris AFP in English 1959 GMT 4 Dec 78 TA

[Excerpts] Tehran, Dec 4 (AFP)--The demonstrations apparently died out around 22:50 local time. As soon as they began nearly 2 hours earlier, power was cut off throughout the entire city.

Few shots were heard but as in previous days, demonstrators hidden on rooftops, in building yards and in front of doors chanted anti-government and religious slogans.

IRANIAN TROOPS DISPERSE DEMONSTRATORS 5 DECEMBER

TA051129Y Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 5 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Dec 5 (AFP)--Iranian troops fired early today to disperse an anti-shah demonstration by some 1,500 traders in the Tehran bazaar district.

The demonstrators shouted religious and pro-opposition slogans for about an hour and a half. No casualty figures were available.

With few shops were closed throughout the capital which had been hit by demonstrations at the weekend. [sentence as received]

In the provinces, martial law administrators advanced curfew hours at Shiraz from 10 p.m. to 9 p.m. last night. In Isfahan, a communique was issued prohibiting all ceremonies in the street during the current Shi'ite Moslem mourning period of Muharram. The communique said the authorities "expect all religious people to respect the law and not create disorder."

Meanwhile, a wildcat strike yesterday disrupted work at one of the main oil pumping stations at Gholeh in Kuzestan Province, according to opposition sources. The station supplies oil to the Kharg Island export terminal.

TEHRAN MILITARY GOVERNOR ISSUES 22D COMMUNIQUE

LD041324Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The military governor of Tehran and district issued its 22d communique today. The communique stresses that the military governorate of Tehran and district, in view of its responsibility for the protection of peace and order, life, property and honor of the people, will decisively carry out its duties, sparing no effort to restore peace and order.

Following is the text of the communique: The incidents of the past 3 days in Tehran, conceived and planned by the enemies of Iran, have endangered the peoples' welfare, peace and security, causing anxiety and apprehension among our dear countrymen.

Saboteurs, who have been obeying aliens' orders for many years, have abused the lenient approach exercised by the officers of the military governorate's office and using firearms, stones, and sticks, handmade bombs, axes and iron rods, have been attacking the troops who are trying to restore order and are prepared to give their lives to secure the people's peace; launching these attacks, the saboteurs murder and injure the troops.

Those adopting this treacherous attitude must bear in mind that these inhuman and nonreligious acts, taking place under recognized (?symbols) and in accordance with aliens' dictated orders, not only have not made the slightest impact on the organized and united ranks of the security forces, but, on the contrary, have made their beliefs in the glory and sublime spiritual duties stronger. The Iranian people must remember that their homelands' soldiers are, as always, alert and vigilant and will carry out their sacred duties.

Now that the government has announced that holding mourning ceremonies for the commemoration of Husayn Bin 'Ali is free, these handful of misled and treacherous elements, under the guise of religious ceremonies and in accordance with preplanned programs, are trying to encourage the innocent and unaware people, especially the innocent youth and children, to take to the streets during the curfew hours. These elements, while not showing their faces, are distributing harmful statements and baseless rumors and playing provocative tapes in public places and on rooftops, attempting to cause confrontation between the people and security officers, thus trying the patience of security officers, making them angry and eventually causing clashes. These individuals then flee to other streets and neighborhoods and repeat their dastardly actions, while trying to satisfy their diabolical thirst by shedding innocent people's blood.

These saboteurs and anarchists, in line with methods outlined by their bosses, are trying to mislead the pure hearts of the Iranian Moslems, who are preparing themselves during this holy month to mourn the anniversary of the martyrdom of the arch freedom fighter. They are trying to mislead our people who are trying to purify their soul and self, channel their long-established sincere devotion, peculiar to the Iranian Shi'ites, toward chaos and unrest and blacken their pure hearts, like their own.

Motivated by these inhuman and dastardly actions, unfit to any doctrine or religion, the esteemed citizens of the capital city and district through numerous letters, cables and telephones, have expressed their aversion against these unpleasant acts and are seriously grieved in seeing their peace and order disturbed.

Consequently, considering its legal duties and responsibilities, the military governorate of Tehran and district in line with its duties within the context of protecting order, security, life, property and honor of the people, will carry out its duties most vigorously and will spare no efforts in restoring peace and order. The military governorate of Tehran and district expects the cooperation of the noble and God-fearing citizens of Tehran and district, their eminences and the ulema, asking them not to allow a handful of treacherous, unpatriotic and atheists to infiltrate their ranks and disturb the order and peace of mourning ceremonies.

Meanwhile, we call on all fathers, mothers and guardians to guide their children and try not to let their pure sentiments be affected by misleading propaganda and slogans carried by a handful of black-hearted individuals, thus being misled, so that with the help of God Almighty and cooperation of patriotic people, order, peace and security might be restored for everyone.

[Signed] Military governor of Tehran and district Gen Gholam 'Ali Oveysi.

FRENCH OFFICIAL TO REMIND KHOMEYNI TO BE 'DISCREET'

LD041522Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeyni, who is living in exile in France, called on the Iranian Army to rebel. This afternoon, Claude Uhayet, a high-ranking official of the Quai d'Orsay, will go to Neauphle-le-Chateau [Khomeyni's residence] to remind the ayatollah that he holds a tourist visa for France which expires next month, and that he is obligated to display a discreet attitude while in France.

This is not the first time that the French Government will have asked him to observe moderation. In October and November, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was compelled to make a similar demarche.

VOICE OF IRAN COMMENTARY ON CURRENT SITUATION, KHOMEYNI EXILE

LD012222Y National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear countrymen, Moslem brothers, today tens of thousands of our Moslem brothers utter the call: We are at your service O Lord, we are at your service; you have no equal O Lord, we are at your service [these words in Arabic].

They say this when they go around the house of Allah [referring to the Haj ceremony performed by eligible Moslems once a year]. 'Id Al Adha is one of the greatest festivals of world Moslems.

One of the lofty teachings of Islam concerns the fact that every Moslem should wage a struggle to gain his rights, and the guarantee of his success in this struggle lies in the unity of action of all Moslems. It is on the strength of this teaching of the blessed prophet that in some Moslem countries now Moslems have been able to succeed in defending their rights and national sovereignty, in liberating themselves from the claws of despotism, colonialism and aliens, and in establishing a national government. On this great day and highly valued Islamic festival, our despotism-stricken country has been turned into a house of grief, a country under military occupation, thanks to a military coup d'etat.

Some days earlier, the despotic, bloodthirsty regime, which is the enemy of freedom and Islamic unity, was preparing a bloody and criminal plot against the Iranian peoples national and democratic movement and jihad. Through the use of terrorism and torture; by trampling underfoot all the Islamic and moral norms and the principles of the constitution and its supplement; and by killing and banishing thousands of our Moslem brothers, the leaders of this regime have for decades established the domination of foreigners, particularly that of British and American envoys, upon all aspects of Iranian society. When this colonial and U.S. imperialist-puppet regime got through the shah-created Majlis, the law granting political immunity to U.S. advisers, the entire Iranian nation, particularly the great ayatollah, the authority for the Shi'ites, His Eminence Khomeyni, rose in protest. The regime did not only refuse to heed the demand of the nation and that of the Shi'ite leader but to appease his American masters riddled the people with bullets and exiled the great ayatollah, His Eminence Khomeyni, from the country.

On the days when our Moslem brothers rose in mosques and graveyards, in schools and universities and in factories and government offices against the repression of this autocratic regime, this regime and his majesty fielded the guns of chieftain tanks and American-made missiles against the people. What have they who now take an oath before the nation and make pledges, [reference to shah's pledges in his 6 November address to the nation] done so far? All these crimes took place on orders from the very person who, today, makes a pledge, and exactly at the moment his demogogical address is being broadcast through the mass media outlets under the control of the military, martial law and security and police forces train their machinegun fire against the people on his orders, surround mosques and shrines and prevent religious Moslem ceremonies under the pretext of preserving order.

Despite the military formations of this regime, which is alienated from the people and which relies on the bayonet, the Moslem people of our country have proved that in their jihad against the despotic regime and autocratic rule they will march forward even more resolutely than before, and under the banner of "help from Allah and speedy victory" [phrase in Arabic] will continue their national battle. We congratulate all Moslem brothers on the 'Id Al Adha and wish everyone success in their jihad against the coup d'etat criminal and bloodthirsty regime.

SHAH VISITS AIR COMMAND TRAINING CENTER

LD032027Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 78 LD

[Text] At 1530 today the shahanshah aryamehr inspected the air command training center at Doshan Tappeh. Officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers and their families welcomed the monarch on the airfield runway, impeding the shahanshah's progress through the crowd of officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers and their families. The shananshah then proceeded to inspect lecture rooms and visited the language classes and preliminary and specialist electronic reception and transmission laboratories. In these sections he inspected automatic telephone communications equipment, computer and planning laboratories, flight instrument facilities and television training studios. The shananshah questioned the trainees about their progress, and received the relevant answers. The shahanshah tour of inspection ended at 1630 and he left the Doshan Tappeh Air Command Training Center to an enthusiastic sendoff from the staff and their families.

KHARG ISLAND OIL WORKERS SAID ON STRIKE

TA031610Y Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 3 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Dec 3 (AFP)--Pan-American Oil Company workers on Kharg Island have gone on strike, disrupting the export of 400,000 barrels a day from Iran's foremost export terminal, opposition sources said here today. The sources also said that three persons were killed in Tehran today in scattered demonstrations and shootings.

The martial law administration, meanwhile, announced that 5 persons were killed and 20 injured in Tehran yesterday. A total of 145 persons were arrested. Unconfirmed reports said that the port of Bushehr, on the Persian Gulf facing Kuwait, was today under curfew after 10 persons were killed in violence there yesterday.

TEHRAN'S CHAMBER OF GUILDS DISSOLVED

LD021716Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] "At the 78th session of the supreme council supervising the Chambers of Guilds, held this morning with the participation of the ministers of commerce, agriculture, interior, labor and social affairs and other members, the dissolution of the capital's Chamber of Guilds was endorsed and announced." In a telephone conversation with our correspondent Ahmad Me'marzadeh, the minister of commerce said that the supreme council's secretariat's report on the infringements committed by the capital's Chamber of Guilds was discussed at the meeting and the council, on the basis of article 51 of the law on the guilds system, dissolved Tehran's Chamber of Guilds for its negligence in carrying out its tasks and for its actions against public interest. The date for fresh elections to the guilds unions has been slated for sometime after 4 April in Tehran.

ATHLETES WILL NOT TAKE PART IN ASIAN GAMES

LD021924Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Iran will not take part in the Asian Games. Iran National Olympic Committee announced today that Iranian athletes will not take part in the eighth Asian games.

The games will be taking place in Bangkok beginning on 9 December.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS ARRESTED, LATER RELEASED

LD041256Y Tehran PARS in English 0750 GMT 4 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, 3 Dec PANA (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Three reporters working for NEWSWEEK and the DAILY TELEGRAPH, Loren Jenkins, Barry Clean and Kenneth Clark, attacked a martial officer on Saturday night, forcing him to release a demonstrator he was arresting, it was announced today.

The three reporters, who are staying at the Intercontinental Hotel, left the hotel and joined demonstrators holding an anti-state demonstration in front of the hotel during curfew hours. The journalists prevented the martial law authorities from fulfilling their responsibilities, the announcement said.

The three reporters were taken to the martial law administration offices. They were returned to the hotel at midnight.

KHUZESTAN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES WATER, ELECTRICITY

JN051056Y Ahwaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 4 Dec 78 JN

[Summary] On 3 December, the Khuzestan provincial council, chaired by Mr Golan 'Ali Khorrami, met to discuss problems pertaining to water, electricity, and road conditions. The questions were answered either by the director general of the water and electricity organization or by the administrator in charge of roads and transportation.

The adverse impact of the price of agricultural water on farming in Dezful, and problems concerning the roads, electricity and water of Masjed Soleyman were discussed. The representative of Mah Shahr said an investigation on the allocation of electricity and drinking water was necessary. The administration of Abadan's water supplies was also discussed. The Karun River was suggested as a source of drinking water for the city of Izeh.

The governor general of Khuzestan, Lieutenant General Ja'farian, said that the provincial council should participate in local administration. He acknowledged the importance of recognizing water shortages, and urged the autorities to report rainfall statistics.

Lieutenant General Ja'farian further reminded the provincial council that it was the mouthpiece of the people's wishes, which must be communicated to the administrative officials. He said the administrators must also be responsive to the council. Ja'farian told the council that they should submit names of administrators they wish to attend their meetings at least 2 days to a week before its next session.